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MORNING.

O, silence deep and s range!
The earth doth yet in quiet slumber lie;
No stir of life, save on yon woodland range
The tall trees bow as if their Lord passed by.

Like to one new create,
I have no memory of grief and care;
Of all the things which vexed my soul of late
I am ashamed in this calm morning air.
—*J. F. Eichendorf.*

THE PROFESSOR.

December has recurred so often since the period at which December was first invented, that I do not propose to enter into a detailed account of its usual characteristics. Let me rather crave permission to introduce the family circle assembled in the breakfast-room at Vernington Lodge. My father sits at the head of the table, reading his letters, and making comments upon them, according to his habit in a series of very expressive grunts. My dear mother faces him, also engaged with her correspondence in the intervals of supplying large quantities of tea to an elderly gentleman on her right, a cousin of hers, whom we call Uncle John, and whose chief characteristic is his peculiar faculty for rendering himself miraculously unpleasant by saying the most annoying things in the most hearty and jovial tone of voice. Matilda and Jane, two young ladies connected with the family, are also present. Matilda wears a double eye glass, through which she watches for and tries to see Uncle John's *facetiæ;* she is rather slow in catching them, but, having thoroughly realized one, she raises her head, and emits a short, sharp laugh which it distresses me to hear. Jane has no special characteristic, except a strong propensity for blushing, and she looks down on her plate, and indulges herself at frequent intervals.

It is with some diffidence that I refer to the other occupant of the room. He—for to use the third person in some degree takes off the appearance of egotism from which my natural modesty shrinks—is a young man of some four-and-twenty years of age, who has now risen from the table and leans against the mantle-piece. His figure is tall and slight, his face pale, and fringed with an incipient growth which holds out promise of eventual whiskers. His chief characteristic has been called extreme mildness.

It is my mother who speaks:

"You really ought to go, Cecil; and I'm sure it is very kind indeed of the Squire to write as he does, and ask you to Welwyn Grange. He is one of your father's oldest friends, and we are anxious that you should make his acquaintance."

"Of course he ought to go," said Uncle John; see something of the world, and get a wife to stir him up."

"I have yet to learn," I replied, "that to 'stir up' her husband is among the duties of a wife; and I hope that no wife of mine would ever—"

"No wife of yours!" he broke in. "Why, how many wives does the boy want to have? He's a regular Shah of Persia! I'm ashamed of you, Cecil. But it's always the way with those mild looking ones!"

Jane eagerly seized the opportunity of blushing deeply.

"Indeed, I wish he would think of marrying and settling down," says my mother, fondly.

"He'll think about it, right enough," Uncle John replies. "It's the place to carry it through that's wanting in this case. Do you think, now, that you could say 'Bo' to a goose, if it were necessary to address that unmeaning monosyllable to the bird in question?"

Matilda gives vent to her usual modicum of mirth.

"The set at the Squire's is not one with which I should be at all in accord, my mother," I explained. "They think of nothing there but hunting and racing, and other amusements in which I could take no part. I have met Hugh Welwyn, and know his tastes and habits."

"Hunting! If you go in for that, you'll have some practical illustrations of your favorite 'Diversions of Purley,'" said Uncle John, adding something about getting "up early" in the morning.

Matilda saw it at once, and acted accordingly.

"I should certainly like him to go," my mother remarked. "He has been out so little; and it is a great pity when he possesses every requisite for social success—an extended knowledge of books—he is ready of conversation—a finished singer—"

"Yes, I much prefer his singing when he's finished," interpolated my dear uncle; but I ignored the interruption.

One reason why I wished to be at home during Christmas week, was because I believe Prof. Jenkins is coming to stay with our doctor, and I am anxious that he should look over my specimens and read the MS. of my new pamphlet, and I, wavering between a love of home and a desire to carry out the maternal wishes.

"I don't expect the Professor will be down here," my uncle said, looking up from the paper before him; "and that lends me to think that you may have formed an incorrect idea of society at Welwyn Grange. I believe the Professor will be down there next week."

"The lecture at Mechanics' Institute, I presume?" I asked. "He spoke of doing so some time since."

"I don't know what he's going for; but I am sure I've heard that he's to be at Welwyn," my uncle answered. My father also expressed a wish that I should go; and as Uncle John, without any exertion or personal inconvenience, could have made me thoroughly uncomfortable during the long stay which he proposed to make, a letter was dispatched, accepting the invitation, and I began to make preparations for departure.

It was on the 20th of December that I left home, and arrived in due course at Welwyn Grange about 7 o'clock—little thinking of the ordeal through which I had to pass before quitting the house. The Squire came into the hall to receive me.

"Cecil, my dear boy, I am delighted to see you at last, and welcome you to the Grange!" he said in the kindest possible manner. "I'm sorry that Hugh won't be down, but he can't help it, of course. All the men are hunting to-day, but they'll be back very soon, and I hope you'll find some friends among them. We dine at 8, so perhaps you'd like to see your room."

I thought my finding friends was an exceedingly improbable contingency, but gladly hastened up stairs to dress as quickly as possible. It did not take long to complete my toilet; so on descending I found that the room had only one occupant, a young lady—if those prosaic words can lead to any description of the vision of loveliness which encountered my admiring eyes. Venus Aphrodite in sea-green muslin! Her face—but how can I hope even faintly to describe her, or the smile with which she graciously acknowledged my bow of salutation! I was searching for that right expression which is always so very difficult to find just at the moment when you want it most, when the Squire entered the room, followed by several of his guests. He addressed my divinity as Lucy, and asked if she had enjoyed her drive; but before he had time to introduce me the announcement of dinner sent us trooping to the dining-room.

It would take too much space to give a detailed list of the party seated round the table. I had taken down a lady with abundant black hair and superabundant eyebrows; who seemed much surprised at my inability to furnish her with the information she sought on a variety of topics, chiefly of an equestrian or sporting nature. On my other side was a sister of the Squire, a lady of uncertain age, abrupt habits, and Amazonian proportions, who being copiously decked with "bugles" and large beads of other varieties, rattled loudly whenever she turned to speak to me, as she did with much decision at frequent intervals. I am a nervous man, and if people jerk they startle me, and calm enjoyment of my dinner is seriously interfered with.

Nearly opposite to me was the divine Lucy, seated next to a good-natured looking young man, whose name I ascertained to be Forester; but among all others there was none that I knew. The conversation, too, was for the most part as strange to me as the guests, the ladies taking an interest in matters of which I was wholly ignorant; but what surpised me most was the way in which I was constantly begged, in terms which conveyed no definite images to my mind, to give information on subjects of which I had not the vaguest knowledge; my utter inability to answer apparently causing much surprise to my interrogators.

Now and then, however, the Squire made a comparatively intelligent remark, and a short quick-eyed little man at the other end of the table occasionally spoke of a matter with which I had some acquaintance.

"Why do I call them 'Female Failures?'" he said. "Because that is the best title I can think of to describe the class about which we are speaking. Depend upon it, whenever a woman tries to take the place of a man, and adopts the cant about the 'women's rights'—by which she means woman's wrongs—it is a pretty sure sign that she has good reason to despair of holding her own, with her own sex. As for a definition of the word 'lady'—I prefer the term gentlewoman,—I should say, a 'refined specimen of the superior variety of the human race."

"It is a singular fact with regard to the superiority of the female," I added—glad to show that there were subjects about which I knew something—"that a scientific person who has experimented recently upon large numbers of *Papilio asterias*, and other sorts of butterflies, concludes that the *larvæ*, if underfed, are almost sure to develop into males, whereas if they are freely fed, they are certain to become females." The remark caused general attention to be directed to me; but I am quite at loss to understand why two young gentlemen should have designated it "awful good," and accepted it as a joke. "Even in oysters," I continued, "conchologists have, I believe, decided that the female is the larger and plumper. You are, of course, aware, by-the-way, that our native oysters are the best of all. Catullus terms the Hellespont *asterias ostreosior ora*, but there can be no doubt that his countrymen gave our breeds a very decided preference."

I could in no wise account for the looks of blank astonishment which were leveled at me throughout the remainder of the meal, nor could I tell what induced Capt. Packenham, a young hussar, to take the vacant chair by my side when the ladies had retired, and to slap me on the back with a vigor that brought tears to my eyes, and made me swallow a large piece of preserved ginger with dangerous suddenness.

"What are you driving at, old fellow?" he asked, in a tone of mystification. (You know my brother, Tom Packenham, very well, I believe—indeed, I thought I'd met you myself at Bibury.) What's the meaning of all this lark about the oysters and the butterflies and the other fellow—C—what's his name? Is it a wily conundrum, or something out of Æsop's fables, or what?"

I was silent, not at all understanding his hilarity.

"What's your little game, old fellow?" he continued.

"I'm rather fond of chess," I answered, thinking that he might not care for billiards, about which some of the others were talking. "Do you play?"

He gazed at me for a moment, and then began a conversation with a neighbor on some fresh subject, for I overheard casual sentences about some one who was "awfully cropped at the Warwick Meeting—poor devil! seems quite to have lost his head sometimes."

I had learned during dinner that the Professor was really expected, though I much wondered what would induce him to join such a party; and as I was not interested in some steeplechases which were to take place next day, I seized the first opportunity of making my way to the drawing room.

On the celerity with which the evening glided by, and the manner in which my divinity enraptured me by her singing, and on the happiness I enjoyed as we turned over a book of prints together, I will not dilate. The Squire's sister seemed less metallic, and everything brighter; and when I retired to my room it was with the certainty that I should eternally adore Lucy, whose presence compensated ten thousand times for any drawbacks I might have to experience from uncongenial companions or any other cause.

As I descended the stairs, next morning, I found that the Squire was waiting me at the bottom.

"You'll want to be quiet this morning, Cecil, I know, and so I thought that you and Forrester and Packenham would prefer breakfasting together in the Oak-room, and getting off in good time. Dacre is going too, by-the-way. He rides his own mare in the Handicap Sweepstakes."

I did not catch the drift of his speech, and expressed my inability to do so.

"They will want to look over the course, you know, and I thought you would like to accompany them," he explained; and I was glad to consent, having taken rather a fancy to Forester.

We soon disposed of breakfast, and after getting into a dog-cart, an hour's travelling brought us to the scene of action, where we dismounted, and started off to walk over the ground, which was marked out by white flags stuck in the hedges.

"Good hunting fences, they seem," Packenham said, as we scrambled through a huge bush which it seemed impossible to me that any man could go at and live to tell the tale, supposing his horse were weak minded enough to try it—"that's all right! This is rather nasty—awkward drop, don't you think so?" he asked me as we came to a large timber barricade I replied that I did not suppose a foot or so, more or less, made much difference in the long run.

"Not to you, perhaps," he said, and I agreed with him; for beyond a probable intensification of the chilly feeling which always runs down my back when I see people doing anything exceptionally rash, I was not particularly interested. I only knew that I would cheerfully have settled down and dreamed away existence in the meadow where he stood, if there had been no other way of making an exit than jumping those posts and rails. The way in which one becomes habituated to strange positions is indeed wonderful. How I should have accepted such an anecdote the day before I do not know, but now I only smiled feebly at the story which Packenham related of his brother's horse, Thunderbolt, whose approaching defeat the narrator foresaw on a recent occasion by a proceeding on the animal's part which seemed to me simply marvelous. "We did get over the water jump," Packenham explained, "but then he dropped his hind legs, and I felt that he was done with for that journey at any rate." That he was done with for all subsequent journeys except the long one to the grave, seemed to me a most valuable record of the progress of veterinary science.

"Over the bank, and then to the left down the hill and round here to the brook," Forester continued; and Dacre, a soft, little man with flaxen hair and blue eyes, who looked more suitable for a Shetland pony than a race horse, feebly expressed an opinion that the stream was a great deal too big, and he really didn', see how he was to get over more than half of it at a time.

"It is a big place," Packenham admitted. "It's what poor C—— used to say was 'like a family vault—when you once get in, you don't get out again in a hurry.'"

"More timber," he continued, as he went on; "five feet of it, I should think. You take it coolly enough," he said, turning to me; "but it's all the same to you, I suppose! Why, Tom says that the gate you jumped at Heythorp was over six."

I did not ask whether Tom was at present an inmate of Colney Hatch or Hanwell, or whether he was being treated privately for what must have been an extremely acute case of mania, unless Tom was given over to an unparalleled perversion of the truth; for it occurred to me that this was probably another one of those technical jokes couched in foreign phraseology, so many of which had been lost upon me during the morning; and I only tried to smile as intelligently as I could while Packenham took another searching survey of my features before we moved on to inspect the remaining fences.

I was quite resigned by this time, and had hardly any astonishment left for Dacre's story about a nasty bullfinch he had once come upon suddenly when out hunting, whose unaccountable proceedings had caused a series of disasters which placed the bird before me in an entirely new light. A fierce bullfinch perched upon a fence, and setting a whole hunt at defiance, seemed rather a subject for a nightmare than for the girish light of dayr

"Over the hurdle into the race course and finish. It will be a good meeting; look how quickly the people are arriving, and there's our carriage—just opposite the stand," Packenham said. "It's time for us to dress for the handicap, though, Dacre," he added, looking at his watch. "See you fellows again, presently;" and they turned aside, while Forester and I made our way up the course to join our party, prominent among which I was rejoiced to see Lucy, her sky-blue bonnet contrasting pleasantly with the stern-looking head-gear of her companion, the Squire's sister. Balanced precariously on one leg upon the tire of a wheel, is not at all a pleasant position under ordinary circumstances; but as the carriage was full and hung high, it was the best point of vantage I could find for talking to Lucy, and from there I saw the first race won by an animal which the Squire pointed out to me as having 'good nocks right under him'—a position in which I imagined all hocks good, bad or indifferent, might be found by people who knew where to look for them, and could not derive any pleasure from the inspection—and 'good arms,' a statement for which I was not prepared.

"It's almost time to get ready. Will you come with me?" Forester said, as they began to clear the course for the second race. My divinity had gone off to stand with a number of the party while I was talking with the squire, and, not unwilling to penetrate into the mysteries of a race course, I strolled away with Forester.

Just as we reached the second fence, a hedge with a small ditch on each side of it, Dacre, attired in a sky-blue jacket, rode out of a shed near the track where his horse had been saddled. He cantered up, and as I gazed with astonishment at his easy fashion of managing the fidgety little mare he bestrode, the animal rose at the fence, just skimmed the top twigs, and landed lightly near to us, her rider scarcely winging in the saddle, and turning his head the mare's feet touched the ground toward a crowd which had assembled round a powerful, hot-looking chestnut horse, which had rather upset the equanimity of his surrounders by launching out a mighty kick with his enormous hind legs.

"He is a beauty, a real beauty; and they say as good as he looks—though you know more about that than any one else, I suppose," remarked Forester.

"Who is a beauty?" I inquired, not at all understanding the position.

"Why, the Professor," he answered. "Haven't you been to see him?"

"I have been to see him very often," I replied, "he is a great friend of mine, and I stay with him a good deal; but I am surprised to hear you call him a beauty. He's so bald, and though he says that the blue spectacles assist his sight, I don't think they are æsthetically a favorite addition to his appearance."

Forester appeared to be quite staggered.

"Blue spectacles and bald! My dear fellow are you dreaming?" and he burst out laughing. "Excuse me," he continued, "but the idea of a race horse with blue spectacles and a bald head is too delicious."

At this moment we were joined by Packenham and Dacre.

"Mr. Forester, will you do me the great favor of explaining to me what you mean?"

"What I mean! My dear fellow what do you mean? There's your horse waiting for you—you've ridden him often enough haven't you? You spoke of him familiarly enough last night, at any rate, and we shall be late if we don't go and weigh in very soon."

"May I earnestly entreat you to answer me one question, Mr. Forester?" I said. "For whom do you take me?"

"Why, for Charlie Cecil, of the Fourteenth, who won the Grand Annual at Chasingford, last week, and who has come down here to ride Hugh Welwyn's horse, the Professor, for the Welwyn cup," he replied.

I never knew to what an extent the perspiration could pour down one's back till that moment.

"Then there is a ghastly mistake somewhere," I answered. "My name is Cecil Livingston. I never heard of the Grand Annual nor Chasingford; and the gentleman for whom I was asking last night is not a horse at all, but Gustavus Jenkins, Professor of Palæontology."

Forester appeared wonder stricken, and Dacre smiled; and I began to understand another of Uncle John's jokes.

"I see, now," said Packenham, after a roar of laughter, more hearty than polite. "I wondered where Charlie Cecil had been picked up, all that about Catullus and the rest of it. I thought Catullus was a horse, and could not remember where he'd run. What a lark! But I say what the deuce is to be done? You must ride him now at any rate, for we certainly can't get any one else."

"It is quite impossible that I can ride a race, Capt. Packenham," I replied. "I never did such a thing in my life. There can surely be no difficulty in finding a rider among the party; you or Mr. Dacre?"

"We both have mounts, and so has Forester, and there's not another man at the Grange who can ride the weight."

"Hire a man—a jockey," I suggested.

"Impossible; professionals can't ride for the cup," he answered.

"I don't see any difficulty about riding," Dacre said. "What's to prevent you?—There's your horse, and the weight's all right, and you've been over the ground."

"Miss Lucy will break her heart," Packenham continued; "she would if you didn't win, and has been plunging on you to a ruinous extent; bales of gloves she's got on, and if you don't pull them off for her she'd never forgive you. I think that you've got a glorious opportunity. The Professor's an awfully easy horse to ride—you have nothing to do but sit still and let him have his head, and there you are!"

It was all very well to say "Let him have his head, and there you are;" the question seemed to me rather where I should be if I endeavored to interfere with his possession of that useful member. As for my having "nothing to do but sit still," calling to remembrance the size of some of the obstacles we had to cross, I cannot put it more mildly than by saying that, under the circumstances, I did not see how it was to be done.

Packenham interrupted my reflections.—"Come on, old fellow, or we shall be late—in fact we are rather so already," he said; and incapable of resistance, I passively followed them into a dressing-room, where they supplied me with a pair of leathers and boots, and assisted me into one of Hugh Welwyn's crimson jackets and narrow-brimmed hats. Almost oblivious of the world in general, I was seated with some difficulty in a swinging seat, while in my luckless lap was piled a confused heap of saddle, stirrup irons, bridles, girths, and whip; and then, hoping that some of the color of my jacket was reflected into a face which must have been more than pallid, if extreme anxiety has the effect which is usually attributed to it, I issued forth, and looked on with some trepidation—with a good deal of trepidation, if the truth must be told—while the gigantic animal I was to bestride was being decked for the chase.

Meanwhile my friends had joyously accoutred themselves, and were soon engaged in superintending the toilets of their respective steeds previous to mounting. I watched Packenham's horse start with those two short strides which some animals take before getting into full swing; and then, finding a groom near me, I gave him my leg after a fashion I had observed in Dacre, and scrambled to the saddle, feeling more utterly abroad than I should fancy anyone who has ever been brought into contact with horses can have done since Phæton began to find things going wrong in his ill-advised journey.

Love is a very powerful divinity. He "conquers all things," "rules the court, the camp, the grove," "makes the world go round," and performs a variety of other difficult feats, not the least among which was his inducing me to my present position; but had I only known what my sensations would have been when I was once insecurely seated on that small and exceedingly uncomfortable saddle, he would assuredly have been compelled to use every artifice he was acquainted with to keep me there, if I had only seen any reasonable likelihood of getting down again in safety. Our heads, however, were facing up the course toward the Stand, and my horse, shaking his bit and jerking at the reins, was exhibiting an anxiety to be off, with which I had no sympathy; but as I felt that it would be quite useless for me to contend against his wishes on the subject, I only made one more desperate effort to sit still, and gave him his head!

He took two springs in advance, and—stopped dead!

Stopped dead. Then made a few jumping hops forward, and was still. Before I had realized the position, Packenham and Dacre, returned from their preliminary, and cantering down to the starting-post, came up to where I sat, contented, but surprised.

"By Jove! stopped just as if he'd been shot!" the former said to the groom, who came out into the course to see what was the matter.

The beast tried again to proceed, but the effort was vain.

"Broken down! No go, Sir," the man who had saddled him said in tones of deep regret. "I've been afraid of that leg for some time, but Mr. Hugh would have that it was nothing. It's all up, sir, this journey, at any rate. Just the way Mephistopheles went with me when I was riding him at Liverpool—shot his fetlock joint he did." I faintly murmured something about the danger of having fire-arms in a stable, and then followed an elaborate disquisition on a variety of subjects about which I was in a state of Egyptian darkness. "Frogs" and "thrushes" appeared to play an important part in the conversation, though I could no more understand their bearing on the matter than I could the aggressive behavior of the "bullfinch," whose strange proceedings Dacre had narrated. I only gathered that the catastrophe was not unexampled, but quite failed to see how "coffin bones" (whatever idea the latter extremely unpleasant title might convey to the stable mind) bore upon the matter. However, I was apparently expected to dismount; and though the news seemed too good to be true—the danger to have passed away too wonderfully—I got off with quite as much alacrity as was compatible with the dignity of a disappointed gentleman rider; and so among the pitying comments of the crowd, and with as profound an expression of regret as I could conjure up on the spur of the moment, I followed my late terror's limping footsteps to the paddock.

I had never before so fully realized the pleasant sensation of being in my own clothes, as when after discarding my unwonted habiliments, I made my way to the stand, and received the condolences of Lucy and the rest on what they were pleased to term "such a very unfortunate accident," and was greeted by my host in my proper character. He had confounded me with my Cecil of the Fourteenth, a gentleman rider of celebrity, and a friend of Hugh Welwyn's, whose horse, the Professor, the gallant officer was to have ridden. A telegram had been waiting for Hugh for some time, and it afterwards appeared that it had come from Cecil, and contained expressions of his regret at being unable to come down and fulfill his engagement; but Hugh had not made his expected visit to the Grange, and so had not received it. My letter of acceptance had led the Squire to believe that I was to appear at Welwyn on the 21st, instead of the 20th.

Miss Welwyn was more than kind, and Lucy profuse in her regrets at the sad misfortune to the poor horse. She was just making a pretty little speech about my kindness in so readily undertaking to solve the difficulty, when the Cup horses, having started, came in sight; Dacre on a little chestnut, which some one described as wiry, having it all his own way, Forester second, on a large bay horse. Packenham, I afterward found, had been left in the brook.

I was not sorry when, the last two races having been run, it was time to mount the home-ward-going dog-cart; for the keen air to some extent stilled the flutter of my over-wrought brain. About one thing I was thoroughly determined—I would let Lucy know the sentiments with which she had inspired me. I had been acquainted with her but a short time, it is true, a very short time, if you will; but love does not keep count of hours by the reckoning of ordinary mortals, and as I jogged on with Forester for companion on the back seat, I could not refrain from confiding my hopes and fears to him. Under the impression that communion of enjoyment might conduce to an increase of sympathetic feelings on his part, I accepted a cigar from his case—a large, thick, dark colored cigar—and did not accidentally drop into the road until after, what seemed to me, unaccustomed as I was to the use of tobacco, a very considerable lapse of time—I scarcely ever remembering enjoying anything less than that cigar.

I observed by the familiarity of their intercourse that Forester knew Lucy well—indeed I had almost feared rivalry from him, and so was delighted to learn that so far as he knew her heart was disengaged, and more delighted still at the ready manner in which, in answer to the strong hint my anxiety induced me to give, he undertook to say a word to her in my behalf, to pave the way for the communication which I had quite decided on making.

The sun shone brightly next morning as I left my room a little before breakfast time, and emerging into the keen, frosty air, found Forester engaged in jumping a young horse over some hurdles in a field near the garden. He dismounted and surrendered the animal to a groom when I appeared. Joining me, we strolled together toward the house, and as we neared it, I was infinitely gratified to see Lucy and the Squire's sisters entering one of the hot-houses at a little distance from us.

"There she is!" I cried, enraptured. "Ah, Forester, see how the sun gleams in her golden hair!"

"In her—I beg your pardon?" he said, inquiringly.

"Golden! It is golden, I maintain; the true perfect shade of gold!"

"Well, I dare say it is, now you mention it," he replied musingly; "though I hardly think I should have expressed it quite in that way myself."

"And you would not perhaps call her eyes blue—the watchet, azure hue of the cloudless heavens?" I asked again with triumphant enthusiasm.

"Her eyes, the—well, 'pon my word! I really hardly think that I should," he replied.

"What should you call her hair then?" I asked.

"Well, the fact is, I always took her hair to be pretty black, and her eyes much about the same color," he answered.

"Her hair—her hair to be what?" I asked in amazement. "My Lucy's hair black—why, what can you mean? Of whom are you speaking?"

"Why, of Miss Lucy," he replied; "the Squire's sister; isn't that the lady you were speaking about?"

"Of Miss Lucy, the sun—why Forester, what on earth do you mean?" I asked in alarm.

"That is the only Miss Lucy on the premises with whom I am acquainted, weren't you speaking of her? I thought of course you were. Every one calls her Miss Lucy, though as her sister's married, she is really Miss Welwyn. I wondered too, when you said something about her 'being young and fresh,' last night, because she hasn't been particularly young and fresh for some time, I should imagine," he answered, looking at me with an expression of surprise on his face.

"And have you been paving the way—been saying to her the things—"

"That you asked me to say as we drove home yesterday?" he interrupted. "Of course I have, I told her just what I thought you wanted me to, and she seemed very pleased about it."

"Did she? But surely," I urged, "it was by the name of Lucy that I heard you and the Squire—I can not have made a mistake—I am certain, I could swear that you all—"

At this moment the two ladies emerged at the end of the greenhouse and came toward us; my Lucy looking sweet and charming beyond measure in her piquante morning dress.

"I am much afraid that we have made another mistake somewhere or other," Forester said just before they came into earshot. "I imagined that you meant Miss Lucy Welwyn of course, for there is certainly no other Lucy here that I know of—except that one, by the way," and he pointed to my enchantress, "and she, I infinitely rejoice to say, has been my wife for the last six months."

Letters requiring my immediate return home somehow arrived by the morning post; and as, after making a promise of returning speedily, which I had not the remotest intention of keeping,—I drove to the station, the last thing I saw connected with Welwyn Grange was the Professor, standing in a straw-yard, surrounded by a bevy of men whose aspect bespoke their constant intercourse with the horse, and their familiarity with those sports in which, rather than participate I would almost consent to marry the wrong Miss Lucy. —*London Society.*

Texas Society.

There is nothing in which I have been so agreeably disappointed as to what may be termed "society" in Texas. There are, of course, plenty of rough people here, as in all other parts of creation, but even these are distinguished for their kindly treatment of strangers. There is very little of that intemperance among the Texans which usually makes brutes of men. I hear many men declare "I never drink liquor of any kind," although most of them are living that description of outdoor life, with all its exposures, which generally leads to intemperance. The hospitality of Texans is a distinguishing characteristic. During my sojourn within the limits of the State I have seldom dined twice at the same table, and the prospect is that for the balance of my stay I shall lead the same nomadic life. I have everywhere been received with a cordiality that is almost oppressive, and have found the people remarkable for their general intelligence and kindly dispositions. At a soiree at the spacious mansion of Mr. Wm. Hall, at Fulton, on Wednesday evening, the ladies were dressed in the height of fashion. Most of them pay an annual visit to New Orleans, to provide themselves with the latest noverties in the way of dress, and away down here in Texas they were attired with as much elegance and good taste as at the Mardi-Graf ball in New Orleans. The spacious parlor was cleared for dancing; good musicians in attendance, and the supper table, at midnight, was as bountifully supplied with all the delicacies of the season and of this region as if our own Jakes had superintended the cuisine. I have thus far dined at the tables of three of the cattle kings of Texas, the last one that of Mr. Thomas Coleman, at his ranch on the border of the 125 000 acres inclosed pasturage belonging to the firm of which he is the leading member. There are few gentlemen in Baltimore who could have set a finer table or have had better attendance, although in one case the servants and cooks were Mexicans.—*Letter from C. C. Fulton.*

The Iowa Railroad Law.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye* states that the new Iowa Railroad, "the Legislature not having directed otherwise, will, according to the Constitution of the State, go into operation on the 4th day of July next. With the exception of the schedule of rates and the classification of freights the law is brief. The rates for freights are copied from a schedule prepared by the Illinois Commissioners for first class roads in that State, and first-class roads in Iowa, which includes all the great East and West lines, will be permitted to charge ninety per cent of the rates laid down in this schedule. If this law shall be enforced, it will produce a very considerable reduction of both freight and passenger fares. What effect this law will have, if any, on freights coming into or going out of the State, it is impossible now to tell. If the law should be applied to this inter State commerce, some changes would be made, but not so material as those in reference to traffic wholly within the limits of the State. On live stock, the rates to Chicago from the interior of the State might be somewhat increased. But, as nearly four months elapse before the new law goes into operation, it is not worth while to speculate further as to its results at present. The railroad companies have not yet been heard from. Whatever they will attempt in good faith to comply with the terms of the statute, or, ignoring it, test its validity in the courts, remains to be seen.

How Dry I Am.

On a sleeping car the other night, one lady exclaimed in a low and solemn voice, "Oh, how dry I am!" There was a moment's pause, and again rang out, "Oh, how dry I am!" Another moment passed, and the dozing sleepers were once more startled by the doleful information, "Oh, how dry I am!" "Won't somebody get that woman a drink?" howled an old gentleman, who, being rheumatic, and occupying an upper berth, could not very well do it himself. The demand was complied with, and the grateful sound of gurgling water was soon heard. Then there was a moment of silence, and following it came the same sad, sad tones, "Oh, how dry I was!" There appeared to be no doubt about it by the occupants of the car, and if the truth could have been known, they were wonderfully glad that she had found relief, and they composed themselves to sleep. Then the plaintive voice again smote the air, "Oh, how dry I was!" Everybody started and every eye was distended. "Oh, how dry I was!" repeated the grateful woman. "Then dry up!" screamed the gallant gentleman in the upper berth. She did.—*Truckee Republican.*

Happy Use of a Scripture Text.

One of the correspondents of the London *Daily News* with the expeditionary force in Ashantee thus describes an incident which was told in brief in a telegram published in the *Daily News* on Saturday last. He writes under date Camp, Detchiosu, Jan. 29: "I do not know that a neater instance of a valuable hint, conveyed under circumstances of difficulty by an ingenious man, has often been recorded. It appears that the last time the envoys were sent back to Coomassie a letter was also sent to Mr. Dawson, who has been a captive ever since he was sent up to negotiate the deliverance of a German missionary. The letter was from Capt. Butler, the head of the Intelligence Department, and simply contained a small sum of money for which Mr. Dawson has asked by way of something to live upon. It is understood to be obvious from the letters received that Dawson has been very closely watched this time. As, however, the King had been informed that the money to Mr. Dawson had been sent to the latter, the King was to a certain extent interested in allowing Mr. Dawson to acknowledge the receipt of money. This accordingly Mr. Dawson did in a letter to Capt. Butler, which consisted of an acknowledgement in simple terms of receipt, and then concluded something in this way: 'The King's letter accompanies this by the same messenger. Please see Second Corinthians, second chapter, eleventh verse.' Your readers may judge of the temptation it was to our officers, engaged in very serious business, receiving at such a moment a notice of this kind, to threw it aside as a pious ejaculation. Somewhat irrelevant, I dare say. Some of your readers already remember that the words, in fact, are: 'Let Satan get an advantage of us, for we are ignorant of his devices'—about as neat a hint of intended treachery as perhaps ever passed under circumstances of equal difficulty."

RELIGIOUS.

Mr. Spurgeon's church reports this year 152 lay preachers among its members.

Dr. Alder, of the Church of England, but early in life a Wesleyan, died in Gibraltar recently aged 77.

If a man lives after the flesh, he lives but as the beast; if he lives after the spirit, angels are his companions.

If ever God had failed one who trusted in Him, you might doubt; but He never has, therefore you should be confident.

Mrs. Van Cott has commenced a revival meeting in St. John's M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md., and great crowds attend her ministry.

The Chaplain of the United States Senate is showing how easily declamation to the people can be mixed with supplication to God.

The Anglican Bishop of Ontario, Canada, has formally excommunicated Rev. J. B. Stacey of Ottawa, for participating in the Reform Church movement.

The French Council of State has decided to authorize the promulgation of the new confession of faith adopted by the French Protestant Synod.

A clergyman writes to the Baltimore *American* that its attempts at criticising Mrs. Van Cott are as ridiculous as the efforts of a mouse to nibble off the wings of an archangel.

The United Brethren denomination is vigorously at work endeavoring to raise $500,000 in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of its founding, which occurs this year.

Superintendent Lowry writes from Pekin, China, Dec. 23, 187[illegible]: "God is blessing us with an early harvest, and we are impatient for the workers to sow the seed. Since the close of our annual meeting we have had an accession of ten to our number, several of whom give promise of great usefulness. Two of them are literary graduates and men of considerable intelligence and influence."

Miss Sarah Norris, the lady physician who joined the Maharatta Mission of the American Board last year, writes from Bombay that her work is opening wonderfully. Many of her patients are women of high caste, who would not see a male physician. One of them never was brought to her from a distance of 200 miles. Both Hindus and Parsees have received her kindly.

The Roman Catholics of New York State have established and maintain 76 colleges and academies, and in addition support a number of primary schools, in most of which education is gratuitous. In New York city alone they have 23 of these schools, in which instruction is given, on an average, to 27,636 pupils; and also several orphan asylums, to which they contribute annually some $60,000.

From the west bank of the Mackenzie River, near the Arctic Ocean, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society reports in regard to the Loucheux Indians: "Each day I spent in the Loucheux camps was like a Sunday, as the Indians clustered around me from early morning till late at night, hearing prayers, hymns, and scripture lessons as I was able to teach them."

A correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* complains that a Canadian raised minister shows signs of ability than he receives a "call" from some American congregation, and invariably answers in the affirmative. As these "calls" are always accompanied by very liberal offers of remuneration, it is plain that if Canadian congregations desire to retain their ministers they must pay them such salaries as will place them above the need of temptation of emigration to the States.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* objects to the method commonly in vogue of starting revival meetings. He thinks "so say to one's self 'Now, I'll get up a revival,' as one would get up a tea party, and so put the whole matter in the hands of an evangelist, as one puts the tea party into the hands of a caterer, who is to furnish dishes and waiters as well as food, is, to my mind, poor policy, a mockery. Send all the evangelists home and do the work yourself, is the better way. It demonstrates the manifest fact that another man can do as well as you can what he cannot do himself."

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

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PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.

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THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the LADE both one year for $2.50.

THE NURSERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both 1 year for $2.50.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and BLADE both one year for $2.75.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

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Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

WHEN THEY OCCUR.

The following gives the date of important political and other conventions and elections which will occur at an early period in the future:

April 1.—Rhode Island election.
April 6.—Connecticut election.
Ohio city and town elections.
Michigan town elections.
April 7.—Illinois town elections.
Wisconsin town elections.
April 8.—Oregon Republican Convention.
April 14.—Illinois State Grange, Bloomington.
Industrial Congress, Rochester, N. Y.
April 25.—Oregon Independent Convetion.
May 5.—Illinois Farmers' Association.
June 1.—Oregon election.
June 9.—National Convention of Farmers and Mechanics, Cincinnati.
June 17.—Indiana Republican Convention.
June 23.—Maine Democratic Convention.
July 15.—Indiana Democratic Convention.
July 29.—Alabama Conservative Convention.

☞JOHNNY BULL is evidently not pleased with our crusade, which had its origin in our own Buckeye State, which produces all the great Generals, Presidents, Chief Justices, Cabinet Officers, &c., &c., besides all important social reforms. But, to return to our subject, the London *Spectator* says that "such a marvelous mixture of faith and foolishness, religion and contempt for justice, deep piety and reliance on lynch law" could not exist outside of America. The feminine feeling which forms the mainspring of the movement is described as "partly religious, partly hysterical, and partly due to a love of excitement quite natural in a very monotonous and narrow system of social life." It is well for the *Spectator* that the "briny deep" is between it and the crusaders; otherwise, there is no telling what might happen.

☞Through the incompetency of the legislative branch of the New York City government, one million and a quarter of dollars has been added to the indebtedness of that city. This all arose from errors in proceedings connected with assessments for the improvement of streets, &c. From a report sent to the Common Council by Controller GREEN, it appears that during the last half of 1873, the collection of assessments vacated by order of the Court, on some ground of technical irregularity averaged $100,000 a month. Facts of this character show the importance of electing men to the City Council, as far as possible, who are familiar with the details of city legislation and know how to do the business of the city in such a manner that no such "back-action" can occur.

☞One of the most difficult things, in the prosecution of liquor-sellers, has been to find persons willing to swear positively to the kind of liquor drank at any particular time. The Courts of Philadelphia have made a different ruling. They hold that if a man may be convicted of murder upon circumstantial evidence, he may be convicted of selling intoxicating liquor upon circumstantial testimony. Under this ruling, what swift witnesses would those deesnters and the staggering visitors be against the seller. And yet, why not?

☞The recent reform Legislature of Wisconsin repealed what is known as the Graham liquor law, similar to our Adair law. Judge SMALL, at Waukesha, on Thursday, decided that this action of the Legislature leaves no authority for prosecutions, no matter when they were commenced, for violation of that statute. Offenders against the Graham law, therefore, who are not already convicted, will enjoy immunity.

☞Governor ALLEN has informed the members of the Legislature, that unless they rescind their resolution to adjourn on the 27th inst., he will call an extra session.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED IMPOSTOR.

Italian correspondents announce the death, two weeks since, of one of the most adroit cheats and successful deceivers of the age, in the person of ABRAHAM CASHIOUR, an Egyptian Captain, the son of a fruit peddler of Cairo, who during the first decade of the present century, was sent to Italy to be educated, and placed for that purpose at the College of the Propaganda, in Rome. Being a young man of fine address and personal appearance, and possessing remarkable intellectual abilities, he very easily conveyed the impression to his teachers and associates that he was a person of extraordinary rank in his native land, and that his father was the possessor of great wealth and had powerful influence over the Egyptian viceroy. As time passed, he became a favorite *protege* with several Cardinals of the Cabinet of Pope LEO XII., and finally attracted the attention of His Holiness as one eminently adapted to convert his countrymen to the Catholic faith. Acting upon this hint, CASHIOUR represented that if he was created Patriarch of the Catholic Copts, who were scattered throughout Egypt, the great body of schismatic Copts, who were far more numerous, would abjure their heresies and return to the church from which they had seceded, and their influence would have a powerful effect upon leading Mahomedans, who might in turn also become converts to the Christian faith, and their example would, without doubt, be followed by the masses.

LEO XII, was completely deceived by these representations, and as neither telegraphs, railroads nor steamboats were in existence, he had no means of discovering their falsity. His zeal for proselytism was exceedingly great, and accordingly he consecrated the young Captain as Patriarch of Egypt, with the ceremonies and pomp characteristic of the Church of Rome, and in order that he might maintain the dignity and state in keeping with such an eminent ecclesiastical position, the newly created Patriarch was installed in elegant apartments, and endowed with a large annual salary. His priestly rank, his reputed wealth, and his genial, gracious manners, now made him the society lion of the Eternal City, and his levees were crowded with beautiful ladies, cardinals, patricians and embassadors, all eager to do him honor, while when he appeared in public the populace flocked around his carriage and reverently kissed the sparkling diamond ring, the insignia of his rank, upon his outstretched hand. This homage continued for a year, and as the patriarch manifested no intention of taking his departure for the scenes of his missionary embassy, the Pope became suspicious regarding the truth of the representations which had induced him to create an Egyptian Patriarch, and his suspicions were confirmed when it was observed that letters purporting to come from Egypt were written on Pontifical paper. Accordingly, a priest named CANESTRARI was appointed to watch the movements of the distinguished ecclesiastic, and to report what occurred in his mansion, and what progress he was making towards preparations for departure for the scene of his labors.

Finding himself watched, and his imposture suspected, CASHIOUR decided to leave for Egypt, accompanied by CANESTRARI and a large and imposing retinue, in the year 1826. He traveled slowly through the Pontificial States, Sicily and Malta, and everywhere received the same demonstrations of homage and reverence which had marked his career since his elevation to the Patriarchate of Egypt. Feted, courted and honored, his journey until he embarked for Alexandria was one continued ovation. Large crowds flocked around his carriage of State wherever he appeared, and received his benedictions from its windows with the most reverential awe and humility. Thus another year passed, when he finally embarked with his retinue for Alexandria. His companion and guard CANESTRARI, upon the landing of the vessel was sent in advance by CASHIOUR to arrange with the consular corps and local authorities for his ceremonial disembarkment. This was the last act of the farce, and was attempted in sheer desperation, he hoping to the last that the consummate assurance through which he had thus far succeeded might aid him in carrying out the imposture to its final completion. But Mohamed Ali, on being officially informed that the Church of Rome had sent a Coptic Patriarch with grand pomp to his dominion to re-convert the schismatic Copts to their original belief, declared the man an imposter, and not only refused to see him, but forbade his coming on shore, threatning to impale and punish him if he did not leave immediately for Europe.

Thither CANESTRARI now conveyed the false patriarch a prisoner. CASHIOUR was tried for imposture by the Inquisitorial Court of Rome and sentenced to ecclesiastical degradation and imprisonment for life. For twenty years he existed in a Romish dungeon, when he was liberated during the regime of the ephemeral Republic of Rome in 1849, whose first act was to give freedom to the prisoners of the inquisition. In the meantime PIUS IX had been elevated to the pontificate and CASHIOUR, without means or employment, threw himself upon the mercy of the Pope, and in deep penitence and humiliation begged forgiveness and asked to resume the ecclesiastical garb. The kind hearted pontiff, thinking that twenty years imprisonment was a sufficient punishment, complied with his request, permitted him to say mass, and assigned him an annual pension of 1500 francs. But the atmosphere of Rome too greatly reminded the penitent imposter of his former triumphs, and by permission he removed to Spoleto, where he lived in obscurity during the past twenty-four years, his death alone recalling the successful imposture which for a brief time made him a brilliant star in the ecclesiastical firmament of the Eternal City

THE AGASSIZ MEMORIAL.

The recent action of the Boston merchants towards the furtherance of the AGASSIZ Memorial, by a subscription fund sufficiently large to place the Museum of Comparative Zool-gy at Cambridge upon an independent basis, has the appearance now of eventual success, provided the whole amount required, which is $300,000, can be secured. Thus far but $85,000 have been promised, which leaves over two-thirds yet to be obtained. The Boston *Globe* in a recent article, a column and a half in length, makes broad its phylacteries and sings pæans in honor of the generosity and large heartedness of the merchants of modern Athens, claiming that they have been misrepresented and caluminated as a class who oppress the poor and are illiberal in their gifts towards great enterprises. They now propose to demonstrate to New York, Philadelphia, Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis, the utter falsehood of those assertions, and to prove their munificence by completing the great edterprise begun by the learned scientist and savan in Boston alone, without demanding pecuniary aid from the Government or any of the above mentioned cosmopolitan cities, modestly concluding the subject by the following humble provocation:

If the attempt succeeds it will redound to the honor of Boston. If it succeeds, Boston will stand alone among the cities of the world, as lavishing money, collected from private citizens, to endow and establish an institution of pure science which, in Europe, would require the money and the power of a Government to endow and establish. If it succeeds, the merchants and capitalists of Boston can tranquilly smile contempt on their aspersers and accusers. They will have the right to say that, in a matter regarding the higher education of the people, they were true to the traditions of Boston and Massachusetts. They will have the right to say that, while engaged in the production and exchange of wealth, they have minds large enough to see that the progress of industry depends on the progress of science. Call it, if you please, "Boston conceit;" but we must confess our disposition is to call it by a nobler name. If we fail in carrying out the design of the "Agassiz Memorial," we welcome sneers and kicks from all quarters; but we shall not fail."

We rejoice to hear it—in Western vulgate we shout, "Bully for Boston." Her merchants could invest a small portion of their "root of all evil" in no enterprise more calculated to instruct the scientist, the student, and the lover of natural history, than by the completion of "The Museum of Comparative Zoology," according to the plans of its illustrious founder. Toledo is neither jealous nor envious of the magnificence of the Boston merchants, and promises that so far as lies in her power she will see to it that honor is paid where it is due, when the noble work has been completed. She will go further, and even aver that the idea that the literati, capitalists and social leaders of Boston "are conceited," did not originate in Toledo, and if believed by any of her people is due to the narrow-minded misrepresentations of her Eastern compeers, and, therefore, in the generous, self denying spirit characteristic of the Future Great City, she says: Hurry up the AGASSIZ Memorial. May it be the most perfect, the most complete and the most eminent institution of the kind in the world. Its founder, with the aid of wealthy friends, has already expended large sums of money upon it. For fifteen years, collections from every quarter of the earth have enriched it, and in several branches it is now pronounced superior to the British Museum and the Jardin des Plants, so that it is by no means in a pioneer condition, and the $300,000 which the Boston merchant propose to donate it, cannot fail, under proper management, to place it first in the rank of the museums of zoology of the enlightened nations of the globe. We conclude by adding that the AGASSIZ Memorial Committee has issued an appeal for contributions to the required amount, and definitely state that "the smallest subscriptions from the less affluent will be as welcome as the largest from the wealthier, and will be most gratefully received by their Treasurer, SEBASTIAN B. SCHLESINGER, No. 6 Oliver street, Boston. This, we suppose, means only the Boston merchants; but should our scientific people like to contribute, their mites would unquestionably be received in the spirit above portrayed.

REGULATING RAILROAD TARIFFS.

There are so many influences which affect the regulation of freight and passenger rates upon Railroads, that it seems quite impossible to fix the same by law, without doing great injustice either to the carriers or the shippers. The experiment in Illinois, where every effort has been made to secure practical results from legislation upon this subject, has been anything but satisfactory to those most interested. Instead of securing a reduction in freight rates, it has resulted, in some instances at least, in increrasing local rates—the very thing, above all others, of which the people have complained. In a recent memorial, the Chicago Board of Trade makes two points of complaint against the present law—that it has destroyed competition, imposing additional burdens on the people; and that it has destroyed confidence in railway securities and crippled new enterprises. While shippers make this complaint, Railroad managers represent that the effect of the law—which seeks to compel uniform rates for equal distances throughout the State—has been to lessen traffic at competing points and secure higher rates for local freights. The receipts of the Roads have been greater than formerly, but the increase has been at the expense of local shippers. This is directly the reverse of what it was intended the law should accomplish, and the result does not appear to have been reached through any evasion or violation of the provisions of the statute.

These facts serve to show that legislators know but little about running Railroads, and it is probable that all attempts to definitely fix the rates of Railroad tarifs, making them uniform, must result as has the Illinois experiment. This is now quite generally regarded as an inevitable result of that class of legislation. Some plan like that proposed by Congressman WOODWORTH may be attended with better results. He seeks to regulate the carrying rates by limiting the net profits of the Roads. If a law of this character can be enforced, the managers of the Roads will be left to arrange the details to suit themselves. We took occasion to say, when the subject of regulating Railroad tariffs by law was first presented, that it was surrounded with so many considerations which none but those thoroughly versed in the practical operation of Railroads can understand, that it is not reasonable to suppose that persons almost, if not entirely, destitute of such knowledge can frame a law which will meet the wants of the public and do no harm to Railroad Companies. While we desire to see Railroads conducted honestly, economically, and for the good of the public as well as for the benefit of the stockholders, we are well convinced that the subject is one upon which it must be exceedingly difficult to legislate with satisfactory results.

☞The Brooklyn *Union* is undoubtedly a firm believer in woman's capacity to spend money, and to invent innumerable avenues through which that very desirable friend in distress may escape. The *Union* talks like one holding a lean purse in view of large and impecunious demands upon it. It does not accept the stories about "nothing new in the spring styles" as true, and draws no satisfaction from the reflection that "nothing new in spring styles" signifies something new in the way of lighter demands upon the purses of pliable husbands and doating parents. The *Union* says:

An opening there has got to be every year alike of spring goods as of spring; and if the former be not tied to one day, no more is the latter. It always comes, nevertheless, and so do the goods. What matters it either to tell us that there are this year no striking novelties in the styles of hats, bonnets, ribbons, roses, feathers, sprays, laces—the whole magazine, in fact, of feminine ammunition. Man knows, whether to his delectation or his cost or his sorrow, that the human mind is as fertile in the production of styles as nature herself in the germination of the infinitude of her millinery. It may appear at first sight that there is to be a sterile season in the growth of hat and other vegetation proper to the female tout ensemble; but let not the hopeful despair that there will be, or the fearful relax their fears thereof. It will take a worse spring panic than the one of last fall to nip the universal annual sprouting which is to embellish the faces and forms of our Brooklyn as well as our American ladies generally. The world cannot be permitted to stop because there is a riddle about the currency, or anything of the sort. Those who have the production of infinite dress upon the brain must produce it; those who have the selling of it rooted in the same tissue must sell it, and those who are missioned to wear it must submit. They all do well therein, in the sense that they are doing nothing worse, at least.

☞The Cincinnati *Herald and Presbyter*, in referring to the temperance movement in that city, says:

We have always looked upon Cincinnatti as one of the hardest places for a complete victory over the liquor interests of any in the country. Few cities have so much capital invested in breweries, distilleries, "French wine" manufactories, wholesale liquor houses. Cincinnati lager beer is renowned as "the best." This immense capital yields large profits. "Liquor men" are wealthy, respectable, in high positions in society, in office, in our Common Council, in our churches, everywhere. They own property where liquor is made, where it is sold, where the saloons deal it out. The pastor of one of our largest Methodist churches said to us lately that if every brick and stone laid in our church walls by church-members in the liquor interest were removed, half the churches of the city would tumble down! Will pastors be faithful at such a time? Are they faithful? "Cry aloud, spare not; lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins."

☞New York is almost up to Toledo, in point of protecting the rights of prisoners in the hands of the police, if we may accept as true the following from the New York *Times:*

It would gratify a reasonable curiosity to know what is the general practice of Police Captains when their subordinates bring in men with their heads battered to pieces, against whom they are unable to prefer any coherent charge. Captain Gunner evidently thinks his duty is fulfilled—nay more, takes credit to himself for exceptional magnanimity—when, under such circumstances, he permits the victim to go home because "he has been punished sufficiently by the clubbing." Certainly, judging by past experience, poor Mr. Kollman may esteem himself lucky that he was not thrown into a cell to bleed to death.

☞The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "It will be learned with great satisfaction among all classes of people in this city that the Catholic See of Milwaukee is to be raised to an Archbishopric, and that Bishop HENNI is to be promoted to the archepiscopal rank. All will unite in congratulating the venerable Bishop on his accession to the high dignity, which it will be universally admitted has been deserved by a long term of zealous and laborious service for the church, and by his admirable Christian conduct in every relation."

☞At a meeting of the Centennial Board of Managers for this State, in Columbus last week, on the motion of Ex-Governor HAYES, Hon. RUFUS P. RANNEY was chosen President, and J. H. PUTNAM, Private Secretary of Governor ALLEN, was made temporary Secretary. After a free interchange of views, the Board adjourned subject to the call of the President. No definite action was taken, the Board deeming it best to await the final decision of Congress relative to extending Government aid to the Centennial Exposition.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The Senate Committee on the Centennial have had a long hearing in regard to that matter. The delegations before them labored to show that if Congress should give three millions all the other expenses could be met by private means. The majority of the Committee seem to feel that the United States has already gone too far in the matter to refuse to the exhibition the name "International." The nature of the report, however, is as yet doubtful."

☞It begins to look as though it might not be necessary, hereafter, for the people of this country to make excursions to Vesuvius in order to see a volcano. North Carolina is about ready to take a hand in that business, and from the terrible noises sent forth from the caverns of one of her mountains, it will probably be on a grand scale, like all other American institutions.

☞Milwaukee has a society of Communists—men who think all the money and other property of the country should be shared in common. There are a great many persons who would not lose much by a common division.

☞The Chicago papers are growling over a question of propriety. The point at issue is whether it would be proper to invite ANNA DICKINSON to address the people of that city on the Social Evil question. A proposition is pending to pass an ordinance licensing and regulating houses of prostitution, and that gave rise to the question of propriety, which might, perhaps, best be settled by referring it to ANNA herself.

☞Judge BRADWELL, a member of the Illinois House of Representatives from Chicago, called Representative OBERLY, from Cairo, a liar, whereupon the latter planted his digits square upon the mug of the former—the one illustrating the literature of Chicago and the other the muscle of Cairo.

☞Louisville compels "drummers" to pay a license before exposing samples and selling goods in that city. The result has been to keep "Mercantile Travelers" away from that city, and the leading merchants are now petitioning the Council to abolish this tax, since the purchase of goods by sample saves the expense attending trips to the eastern markets.

☞The Columbia, S. C., *Phœnix*, the organ of the Ku-Klux, is responsible for the following, which we give simply to illustrate the depth to which Southern depravity can descend:

Among the last words of Mr. Sumner were these: "Take care of my Civil Rights Bill."—It is not a little curious that, immediately after his death, his body suffered such rapid discoloration that embalming was almost impossible. What a strange thing it was, that the fanatical negro-worshipper should have turned black at last.

☞The bill to authorize the issue of $400,000,000 of legal tender notes has passed the House. This is designed to relieve the Secretary of the Treasury from all embarrassment arising from the issue of the $44,000,000 reserve, the authority to do which was not altogether clear.

☞One Eastern gentleman contemplates the erection of sixty dwelling houses in this city during the coming summer. There is such a demand for residences that he thinks every owner of property should do something to meet the wants of the people.

☞The Emperor of Brazil, for stopping at the Grand Hotel du Louvre in Porto, was charged such an extravagant price that he refused to pay the bill. He has been sued, and the courts will be compelled to say how much the Emperor shall pay.

☞Civil marriage has been made obligatory in Prussia, the bill establishing it having been passed by the Legislature and signed by the King.

☞The effect of an insufficient supply of breadstuffs in the old country is manifest in the large shipments from our principal seaboard cities.

LETTER FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

The Character of the Country—Railroads—Schools—Climate, and General Advantages for Families with Small Capital, &c.

[Correspondence Toledo Blade.]

SPENCER, VAN BUREN CO., TENN., March 16th, 1874.

EDITOR BLADE:—Noticing your general invitation to the readers of your excellent paper for information "from all parts of the country," I thought I would give you a few facts in regard to this section of Tennessee, with a true statement of the facilities of the State.

Our nearest manufacturing city, and "railroad point" is McMinnville, Warren county, about twenty-one miles from here. When the railroad from McMinnville to Sparta, White county, is completed, our nearest "point" will be eight or nine miles distant. The work on this road has been suspended for some time on account of the general scarcity of money.

The surface of the country in the valleys and along the large rivers is low and flat, and towards the mountains more high and rolling. The country is full of the best of timber. Such as black walnut, oak, hickory, poplar, beach, chestnut, sugar maple, cedar, red and white. Lumber is cheap, selling at $10 per thousand the whole year round. The woods contain an abundance of wild game, such as deer, bear, wild duck, turkey, rabbits, patridges, etc., etc. The rivers are clear and cold, mostly coming from mountain sources, and abound in numerous fish of the best quality. The mountain streams and creeks are filled with the finest trout that can be found in any country. The whole State is well watered with numerous soft water springs.

The soil is sandy and generally fertile. It produces well, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, both sweet and Irish, Timothy, clover, and other tame grasses do well. Vegetables of all kinds are produced in large quantities. We also have the finest of fruit, peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, and all the smaller varieties, both tame and wild. Tennessee is noted for her fine mineral springs. Among the most noted are the White Sulphur, De Kalb county; Beersheba, Warren county, and Bon Air, White county. There are plenty of minor springs all through middle Tennessee. Of these, there are two near Spencer. The Martin White, within one mile of town, is the best. Spencer, located on the top of Cumberland Mountain, is the county seat of Van Buren. It is noted for being the healthiest place in middle Tennessee, and is a pleasant summer resort, as the scenery is sublime and climate salubrious.

The town is well situated and supplied with good soft water, from springs. There are two good schools in town since the free school system has been established. The free school is well attended as well as the college. Burritt College is one of the best institutions of learning in the State. It is largely attended by students from adjoining counties and other States. Parents cannot find a better place to educate children than here, as the society is moral and influential. The climate, mild and salubrious, is inviting to people from colder States. Plowing can be done all through the winter months, as the ground hardly ever freezes but two or three inches, and thaws out in a day or two. The cold never lasts but a few days at a time. The snow comes in the night and is gone the following day. The country in the valleys is generally healthy. Along the large rivers there are a few cases of fever and chills; but on the mountains, sickness is rare. As my letter is somewhat lengthy, I will leave the further description of the country, and advantages for families with small capital, for another week.

L. L.

HAWAIIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

"The King is Dead"—Particulars of His Last Moments—The Body Lying in State—Biographical Sketch of Lunalilo—The Legislative Assembly—Schools and Manufactures.

[Correspondence Toledo Blade.]

HONOLULU, Feb. 11th, 1874.

Arriving here the last of January, we found the climate all that fancy had painted it; that is, mild and agreeable, nevertheless not as salubrious as it has been represented. Pulmonary ailments and diseases of the throat prevail to an alarming extent, and the atmosphere seems changed with the inertia native to tropical climes: at least this is its effect upon new comers, and notwithstanding all that missionaries have accomplished in Christianizing the people of these islands, such seems to be the nature of the natives.

THE KING IS DEAD.

This was the important news communicated to the public on the afternoon of February 3d. Though Lunalilo was known to be suffering from a lingering pulmonary disease, and his death had been anticipated for days, its announcement was received with sorrow by the entire community, while his native subjects, according to their ancient heathen customs, gave vent to their feelings in loud lamentations, which echoing through the still air had a most mournful and depressing effect. Like his predecessors, Lunalilo died the victim of intemperate indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. When called to assume the throne fourteen months ago, high hopes were entertained of his fitness for the eminent position. His amiability and mental gifts had made him a great favorite with the foreign residents, and his own subjects, and while he retained their friendship to the last, he utterly disappointed their hopes of a useful and honorable career by becoming a victim of the enemy, which when put into mens' mouths, "steals away their brains."

PARTICULARS OF HIS LAST MOMENTS.

Lunalilo's death was painless, although for days previous he had suffered severely. Aside from his attending physicians there were present in his bed chamber, the Hon. Mrs. Bishop, the King's father and mother, Robert Sterling, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. Mrs. Nasa. The first mentioned lady has a wonderful influence over the islanders, and was very devoted in her attentions to the late King, during his illness. The King breathed his last at 10 A. M., and in less than an hour the news had been conveyed to all parts of the city, although it had not as yet been publicly announced. The grounds around his residence were densely packed with people, and at one o'clock the body was placed on a bier and conveyed to an adjoining palace, there to be laid in state on the ensuing day, so that all who chose could view the remains. At eight o'clock the next morning, minute guns were fired from the battery on Punchbowl and from the United States steamer *Tuscarora*, and the British steamer *Tenedos*. At those signals the population of the city poured in a steady stream through the gate of Iolani Palace into the East Room to look for the last time upon the remains of their king. Both foreigners and natives seemed deeply affected, as he had endeared himself to all, and hopes of his eventual reformation were entertained until it was found that the last enemy of man, death, had decreed otherwise. In front of the palace, on either side of the entrance, were drawn up the Honolulu Rifles as a guard of honor. Surrounding the bier were the Cabinet Ministers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Privy Council and the High Chiefs. As hour after hour the crowd passed slowly from the hall of the Palace through the east room, the scene was a most impressive one.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LUNALILO.

The late King was descended from a lineage of native Hawaiian chiefs, and was educated at the Royal School established by the American Mission in 1839. Here, with several of his predecessors he became proficient in the common branches of an English education and was celebrated as a bright scholar, developing bright literary and poetic tastes. Amiable and genial in disposition, his manners endeared him to his countrymen who gave him the soubriquet of *Ke alii lokomaikai* or the Kind Chief, while with the foreign residents he was equally popular. The two previous administrations had ignored his existence, although ostensibly he was regarded as their probable successor, and hence his ignorance of government affairs placed him at a disadvantage as a sovereign, both from the inexperience of youth and education. Nevertheless, his liberal views and noble aspirations for the welfare and advancement of his subjects had their good influence. His death is universally mourned and regretted, and regarded in the light of a national calamity, since, notwithstanding his brief reign, his youth and inexperience, and his faults, he inaugurated political reforms which it is now feared will be modified or defeated. The exalted sense of justice which was his leading characteristic, and his patriotism, unselfishness and genial disposition won for him the title of "Hawaii's best loved King."

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Under the constitution of the Hawaiian Islands, the Cabinet are authorized to call an immediate meeting of the Legislative Assembly, who are empowered to elect a successor, by ballot, to the deceased monarch, the choice being restricted to some native Alii or Chief of the Kingdom. The Cabinet is composed entirely of foreigners, Charles R. Bishop being Minister of Foreign Affairs; Edwin O. Hall, Minister of the Interior; Robert Sterling, Minister of Finance, and Francis Judd, Attorney General. The Assembly convenes to morrow, and as Lunalilo nominated no successor, a contest is likely to result between Kaahuana, a powerful Chief, and the late King's cousin, and Queen Emma, the widow of Kamehameha IV. This lady is a person whom all honor and esteem as a noble woman in every sense of the word. She has many partizans, nevertheless her competitor has great strength in the rural districts, and will probably be elected King. The name of Mrs. Bishop has been associated with that of those two candidates for regal power, and although her influence is great, she could not be elected according to the laws of the present constitution, which forbid aliens from holding the first office in the nation.

SCHOOLS AND MANUFACTURES.

The school system which has been inaugurated here, though far inferior to that of the United States, has greatly improved the natives, the present generation being tolerably versed in the rudiments of an English education. Many native lawyers are practicing in the courts, some of whom display excellent oratorical ability. Two newspapers are published in this City, one in the English and the other in the Hawaiian language. While considerable advancement has been made in agriculture, there are as yet no manufactures whatever and their want is greatly felt. Foreign capital and enterprise are required to inaugurate them ere any move in this direction can take place. Hitherto most of the exports, consisting of sugar, coffee and tropical fruits, have been shipped directly to San Francisco, but now a new line of Australian steamers stop regularly at Honolulu and their managers are making great efforts to divert commerce to that country, with a prospect of eventual success unless American ships take measures to prevent it.

PACIFIC.

RADWAY'S PREPARATIONS.

The Wonders of Modern Chemistry.

SARSAPARILLIAN AND ITS ASSOCIATES.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT AS THEY DAILY OCCUR.

After Using a Few Doses of

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

The Great Blood Purifier.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color, water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system, stoppage of night sweat and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments); dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps, and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy; in venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price—$10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR.

after reading this advertisement, need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents.—There is not a

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

GEORGE W. INSCHO, Albion, Ind.—wants to know the P. O. address of George A Daughiny, a resident of Stillwater, Minnesota, prior to 1854. When last heard from, he was in San Bernardino county, California. Any one seeing this paragraph and knowing his whereabouts, will confer a favor by addressing Mr. Inscho, as above.

H. H. KELLY, Wayland, Mich., writes us in behalf of Perry Dodge, who was born in Erie county, Pa. Said Dodge was taken from Erie county when but four years of age, to Ohio, thence to Michigan. Dodge is now over forty years of age, and has never heard anything from his friends. Any information will be thankfully received and any communication addressed to Mr. Kelley as above, will receive prompt attention. Dodge has no recollection of his friends; he only knows that he was brought from Erie county.

DELHI.—Theologians (at least some of them) tell us that when the Lord said "Let us make man in our own image," he was speaking to the remaining persons of the Trinity. It may be also that the "plural of excellence" so frequently employed to this day by rulers and sovereigns may have been used by the writer of Genesis just as it might be used now by a royal personage.—We believe that the authorities have never succeeded in finding a satisfactory answer to your last question. Cain's wife was probably a woman from the land of Eden, related to him by no very remote degree of relationship.

W. C., North Prairie, Wis.—The Homestead law designs that the person availing himself of its benefits shall be an actual resident upon the tract of land to which he proposes to acquire title. The terms of the law require a continuous residence, and a man who had lived on his tract for less than that time would be obliged to show that the absenteeism did not cover a longer period than six months. Every one taking a homestead is allowed two years with which to complete his proofs and perfect his title.

SUE, E. S., Long Tom, Lane Co., Oregon, wishes to procure some of the seed of the Scotch thistle. Can any of our readers give her a suggeftion?

ADMIRER, Clarinda, Iowa.—We have no faith in the statement that any pennies of the coinage of 1857-5-8 acquired additional value on account of their composition. They manage things too carefully at the mints to make any such mistakes.

H. S. P., Kingston.—(Full name not given as requested.) We know of not derogatory to the standing of the Company you name.

TOBACCONIST, New Cumberland, Pa., wishes us to state that "the farmer can sell tobacco raised by himself to no one, other than those who manufacture cigars, chewing or smoking tobacco, and have paid the special tax therefor, and to persons who buy for export. Selling to persons not here enumerated subjects him to special tax." We have again submitted this question to a revenue officer, and are again assured that a farmer can sell to any one. The restrictions regarding sale affect the dealer only, we are informed.

MRS. H. P., Fostoria, O.—The binding of the *Ladies' Repository* and *Arthur's Home Magazine* will cost you from $1.00 to $1.50 per volume, according to style of binding, etc. If the magazines are sent by express, enclose the money in an envelope and place it securely within the package, addressing the whole to "Blade Printing and Paper Company, Toledo, Ohio.

HUGH R., St. Louis, Mo.—As you will probably have discovered, we have adopted the plan of omitting full names altogether, in this department of the BLADE, except in cases where it is really necessary. And yet, as stated at the head of this column, we ask it as a favor of our correspondents, that in all cases letters should be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer. There are such good grounds for a reasonable request of this character, that we need not undertake to give them all here.

CLARENCE, Batavia, O., writes us four pages of note paper to say that he is engaged to a young lady who seems to love him no longer, and he wants to know what should be done. From his account we venture the opinion that the lady is rather provoked at the irresolute and uncertain course which he has adopted toward her, and is taking this method of showing her displeasure. A little honest, hearty, earnest action on the part of "Clarence" would probably convince his betrothed that he at least knew his own mind.

WM. H. G., Nesbit, Pa.—The works of Josephus in the BLADE book list are comprised in a single volume of about 680 pages. All books sent from our book list are pre paid.

C. L. M., Adams' Peak, Kansas.—An amendment to the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to women, is frequently spoken of as the "sixteenth amendment," though as a matter of fact no such amendment has ever been submitted to the States. The last amendment (the 15th) was that relating to the suffrage of the negroes. Our correspondent also adds, "I would like to ask Colonel Wilcot, or any other officer of the old 17th regiment, O. V. I., if the money collected at the time the regiment was paid off and discharged, was ever received by the Colonel, it being collected by the company officers for the Colonel, with the promise that each man would receive the photographs of the field officers of the regiment. We still look for the pictures."

S. E. S., Marlapolsett, Mass., sends another answer to the question of A. N. R., given in the BLADE of March 12th. The theory of S. E. S. seems a very plausible one, but before we can endorse it, we must give it a further examination.

J. J. H., Barton, Vt.—Our correspondent states that A and B are on very unfriendly terms, and wishes to know if it is proper for a young lady who is engaged to A to receive B's attentions at a party where A is also; and for her to converse merrily with B, promenade with him, etc., for a considerable portion of the evening, when she knew it was offensive to A?—While it would hardly be expected that the lady in question should carry on A's quarrel, it would be only a matter of courtesy that she should regard A's feelings in the matter so far as would be consistent with thorough politeness. For she certainly could have no excuse for treating rudely a gentleman who had given her no grounds for such treatment. We advise J. J. H. not to lay too much stress upon such matters.

R. W. M., Hannibal, O., sends us a letter containing ten questions, which he asks us to answer by mail, and yet R. W. M. fails to send even a three cent stamp to prepay the postage. We fear that he will hardly receive an early reply to letters that concern himself alone, unless he shall get a better comprehension of business rules.

ROTLER.—It would seem that scholars should not be divided very long as to the classification of the verb "to hear." It certainly forms its tenses in such a manner as to entitle it to be classed with the regular verbs.

E. L. B., Union Grove, Wis., asks the old question regarding the squirrel and the sparrow, which has been so often answered in the BLADE. E. L. B. must really excuse us this time.

ROBERT G., Three Rivers, Mich.—If you want the best law school we should advise you to attend either that at Ann Arbor, Mich., or Cambridge, Mass. A letter addressed to the President of either of these institutions will bring you a catalogue.

SPARROW, Westfield, N. Y.—A large number of English sparrows were imported into New York recently, and we believe that the attempts made toward their naturalization have been reasonably successful. The male has the upper part of the head a light brownish gray, the sides of the neck grayish white, throat black, back and wings black with a whitish band across the latter, and lower parts light brownish gray; in the female, the head is grayish brown above and the lower parts a light brownish gray.

J. TURTON, Anchorage, Buffalo county, Wis.—would like the name of our correspondent "Carroll," whose leter from Cordova, Minn., was published in the BLADE of March 5th.—Will "Carroll" drop Mr. Turton a word?

K. C., Eureka, Neb.—Of course the laws of each State prescribe separate conditions under which the citizens of each shall vote. The general principle, however, that runs through all laws regulating the franchise, is that a man's temporary absence from a State when he has no design of changing his residence permanently, does not affect his right to vote. Hence, a man who had been absent in a foreign country for more than one year, would not of necessity, lose his right to vote, provided he did not relinquish his claims as an American citizen. A sailor's home is supposed to remain the same during his wanderings, unless he changes it by his own act. The lines you quote are from Pope.

R., Percy, W. T.—If you will address a line to Ben. Pitman, Cincinnati, Ohio, he can tell you all about the matter.

A. E. BURR, M. D., McHenry, Henry Co., Ills., says: "I notice in your correspondence a request for the address of Surgeon Burr, of the (late) 72d Illinois Infantry. Said address is as above."

A. W. B., Trimbell, Wis.—If the young lady is no longer free, she should take an early opportunity of indicating it in some manner. Or, you might ask her, if you choose; provided she isn't definite enough.

AMERICUS, West Albany.—There is no duty upon horses imported from Canada for agricultural or other similar purposes, but by a recent decision, horses imported for the race track would be liable to duty. Wagons and buggies, such as you name, are free of duty.

J. K., Tymochtee, O.—There are good government lands to be had in Minnesota.

JAMES W., Conover, Ohio.—Our correspondent quite misunderstands us if he supposes that our answer in a previous issue regarding the length of a Sabbath days journey, had any connection with Swedenborgianism, whatever. We understood the questioner to ask what was the length of a Sabbath day's journey, as the term is used in the Bible, and answered him accordingly—Mr. W. denies that the Swedenborg taught the resurrection of animals.

A. A., Plainfield, Ind.—One of the simplest and most effectual plans for destroying moles is as follows: First find a runway, and having procured a large sized flower-pot, cut the earth and set in the pot with its upper edge just level with the bottom of the runway. Now remove the loose dirt and place a bit of board carefully over the flower-pot, and your trap is set. Those who have tried it say that the plan works well, and that they have frequently taken four or five moles in a single night. You will readily see that the earth must be carefully be replaced around the pot so as to leave no break or gap in the route of the little rascals except that made by the flower-pot itself.

J. P. M.—Your chances for recovering the bond stolen are very doubtful, more especially because of the long interval having elapsed. The government would give you negative aid in recovering your bond; *i. e.*, it would, if lost, set on foot means to prevent its being put into circulation by the guilty holder, but it is probable that after the lapse of ten years you could never discover the guilty party, even though you might discover the property in the hands of an innocent person.

SUBSCRIBER, Waseca, Minn.—The language of the Constitution of the United States (prior to the adoption of the 14th amendment) in regard to representation was that "Representatives * * * * shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, *three-fifths of all other persons*." "

J. D. R., Colusa, Ills.—You are quite right, as we understand the matter. The difference in statement of the question caused the misapprehension.

M. L. D., Sherman, New York.—The editor of the FARM JOURNAL tells us that the kind of articles he wants for his paper are descriptions of practical every day experience on the farm, hints for doing particular kinds of farm work, articles on stock raising and fruit growing, or from the ladies on flower culture, household work, etc. He says he does not want essays on abstract subjects, stories or poetry. We send you a specimen copy of the FARM JOURNAL and you can judge from the articles it contains from various writers what kind of contributions would be acceptable.

FANNIE FRESHET sends us some of her poetry on which she craves editorial criticism. As if to reassure us to do our duty, she adds in a foot-note: "If you think all this is poor, don't be afraid to say so, for I am a married woman, and therefore used to being scolded." We have read poetry that we liked better than Fannie's, but we would not have her be discouraged on that account. The world is wide and tastes differ as widely, so that Fannie may yet become a popular poet. But we seriously advise her not to neglect the babies meanwhile.

Miscellaneous.

Lady, very fair are you,
And your eyes are very blue,
And your nose;
And your brow is like the snow,
And the various things you know,
Goodness knows.

And the rose flush on your cheek,
And the algebra and Greek;
Perfect are;
And that loving, lustrous eye
Recognizes in the sky
Every star.

You have pouting, piquant lips
You can doubtless an eclipse
Calculate;
But for your cerulean hue,
I had certainly from you
Met my fate.

AN ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE

A Trenton Banker Deserts His Wife for An Opulent Banker's Daughter.

[New York Sun.]

On Wednesday evening, George W. Wheeling, a Trenton merchant, eloped with Mrs. Smith, daughter-in-law of the opulent State street banker, S. R. Smith. Mrs Smith's husband died at the Trenton Asylum for the Insane, last summer. She continued to live with the banker and move in the best society. Her beauty was the envy of half the ladies of the place. About two years ago Wheeling borrowed $2,000 and established himself in the hair business. His establishment was patronized by many ladies, and it was here that he first met Mrs. Smith. He was a handsome man. The two became infatuated with each other. That Wheeling might visit her, she departed from the banker's house, and occupied apartments in Kossuth street. Her husband had bequeathed to her several thousand dollars, which were in a savings bank.

On Saturday she drew this money, and sent all her household effects to an auction room, where they were sold. Meantime Wheeling procured a Mr. Dunn's indorsement to paper which realized $500 cash, and which was one that did not belong to him, disposed of as much of his stock as possible at ruinous prices, obtained possession of a neighbor's valuable gold watch, and packed $2,000 worth of stock ready for use. He then went home, told his wife that he was going to Baltimore to his mother's funeral, and showed a spurious dispatch summoning him. He bade her and his two children adieu, returned and tacked a notice on the door of his store saying he was absent on account of a death in the family, and went to the depot, where Mrs. Smith awaited him. They went away together.

Yesterday telegrams sent to Baltimore revealed the fact that Wheeling's mother was still in the flesh and that Wheeling had not been seen there. Mrs. Wheeling is destitute, as what little property remains will not cover Wheeling's liabilities.

Flower Gardens for Children.

It is desirable on many accounts that children should cultivate flowers rather than fruits or vegetables. Most children are fond of flowers, and all can be taught to love them, and the hardier and commoner sorts at least do not tax the energies so heavily as either fruits or vegetables in cultivation. Besides, as flowers appeal solely to the common sense, they facilitate the inculcation of generous habits. As children acquire strength and skill, they may gradually be entrusted with the care of vegetables or fruits; but they must be taught to use the products of their little gardens as a means of conferring happiness on others: for thus can their own happiness be most effectually attained, since that which is selfishly enjoyed must ultimately result in discontent. But of all the lessons to be learned in a garden the most valuable is the art of observing; for so varied, so delicate, so minute, and yet so unerring are the operations of nature, that though the closest study may fail to fathom her mysteries, the rewards of such study are so rich and so surprising that even the student of tender years is perpetually stimulated to fresh researches. This interest in natural objects, once awakened, will prove an inexhaustible source of pleasure while life lasts; for it is an interest that the commonest heath can gratify; and he that has made good use of his powers of observation, he that has trained his senses to bring him accurate information, cannot "travel from Dan to Beersheba" and cry "'Tis all barren."—*Home and School.*

Sumner's Marriage.

His marriage was the most incomprehensible thing he ever did throughout his long and useful life. Mrs. Hooper was a very beautiful, brilliant and greatly admired woman, who moved in the choicest Boston circles. Her position could not have been augmented by becoming Mrs. Sumner, although her ambition might have been gratified, and she certainly forfeited her fortune. She was used to homage from men; her husband was accustomed to reverence from every one. She found him an absorbed man, only going into society for the etiquette of the thing. She was devoted to gay life, and drew around her a crowd of worshippers. When the Senator, weary from his duties at the Capitol, would at an early hour be ready to order the carriage, the madame was in the zenith of her enjoyments, and I have been told of several remarks she was wont to make to him before people, stinging to his self-love and mortifying to his pride. She is accredited with a high temper, over which she exercised not the slightest control. We cannot penetrate the causes which led to the estrangement, for Mr. Sumner never mentioned the matter after the separation, but who can tell what he may not have suffered? His death, so immediately following his wife's application for permission to marry again, is, by some, thought to be the effect of learning the above news, his physicians prophesying that any sudden excitement would prove fatal. Be that as it may, I pity her the remorseful feelings she is probably mistress of to-day.

New Mode of Hardening Steel.

Lieutenant Colonel Caron gives the following experiment as illustrating a "New Mode of Hardening Steel and Regeneration of Iron," in an article on Iron: "A bar of Berry Iron, three centimetres in diameter, easy to break, without a crack, cleft or flaw, was burned, that is, warmed in such a manner that, pressed in a screw-vice, it could be broken without bending. The fracture was strewn with brilliant facets of many thousand squares. A boiling liquid, strongly impregnated with ordinary salt, was prepared; a piece of the burned iron, heated red-hot, was plunged in this liquid, during the time necessary to bring the metal to the temperature of the bath (about 110 deg.) It immediately produced a rather curious phenomenon; directly it was plunged in the salt solution the red metal was covered with white salt, which detached it from the water and certainly contributed to diminish its cooling. The piece of iron thus hardened was capable of being bent back upon itself, as the bar had been before being burnt. Pure water, boiling, can be employed as well, but its effects are less marked." Colonel Caron recommends the dippingof all foregoings in hot salt water, as it can do no harm and may do much good.

How Did He Tell Him?

In Charlestown, recently, a large dog gave chase to a poor little "black and tan" whose hind leg had been injured, but, failing to overtake him, turned about and trotted slowly back. In a short time the small dog returned, followed by a large Newfoundland, who, upon reaching the corner, seemed to be looking for something," when the little dog gave two or three sharp barks, as much as to say, "That's the big dog who chased me," at the same time indicating by his actions the large black dog who was then at some distance. Whereupon the little dog's ally immediately attacked, and severly punished the aggressor, who was glad enough to try the swiftness of his feet for safety. After this little affair the small dog and his friend returned down the street, apparently much pleased with their part of the late transaction. How did the small dog impart the idea to the large one?

Where the Achecnese Live.

Many people having read frequent dispatches in the papers about the Achcenese will be glad to learn where they live. Acheen forms the northwestern portion of Sumatra; it covers an area of about eight hundred geographical square miles, and has 2,000,000 inhabitants, belonging to the Malay race. The Achcenese are tall, strongly built, and of a violent and haughty temperament, though they are much more intelligent and skilful than most of the other inhabitants of Sumatra. They are mostly Mohammedans. The capitol has about 8,000 houses and 56,000 inhabitants.

DRAWING THE PAIN.—A tall Yankee, standing six feet three inches in his stockings, was suddenly attacked with symptoms of a fever. Having a violent pain in the his head, his wife to afford him relief, was about to apply draughts to his feet, when he asked:

"What are you putting them on my feet for?"

"Why," says she, "to try and draw the pain out of your head."

"The deuce!" says he; "I would rather it would stay where it is than be drawn the whole length of me."

A man in Maine who has attained the ripe old age of 109 supports his aged and feeble grandchildren, and superintends the funerals of posterity with a decency becoming his years. He asserts with pride that he has never used tobacco, nor drunk of wine or malt liquor. As he feelingly adds, new rum was always good enough for him.

MASONIC.

Meeting of the N. W. O. Masonic Relief Association—The Membership to be Divided into Classes of One Thousand.

The members of the Northwestern Ohio Masonic Relief Association, to the number of about one hundred, assembled at Free Masons' Hall Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of dividing their membership into classes of 1,000 each. Representatives were present from Ottawa, Delphos, Columbus Grove, Tontogany, Haskins, Bowling Green, Perrysburg, Maumee City, Clyde, Defiance, Sylvania, Tremainsville, Delta, Wauseon, Bryan, Williams Centre and Edon, besides a goodly delegation from the city lodges.

At 2 o'clock, the President of the Association, R. C. LEMMON, Esq., called the meeting to order, and after discussing the question of classification at some length, it was put to vote and carried, by considerably more than two-thirds of the members present voting in the affirmative.

We learn from the Secretary, Mr. R. E. RICHARDS, that class A is already filled to the required number, 1,000, and that class B will be started as soon as the necessary books, blanks, &c., can be prepared.

Applications for membership from those who belong to class A and others, may be sent in at once. It is predicted that the new class will fill very rapidly. The objects of the Association are such as to commend themselves to every member of the Masonic fraternity, and large numbers throughout the country are availing themselves of the advantages of membership in this and similar organizations.

THE ABSENT ONE.

Whereabouts of the Missing Greiner.

Public curiosity concerning the whereabouts of the missing Greiner, whose sudden departure when most needed to make answer to alleged transgressions, has not been satisfied with the vague rumors which have been set afloat, and waxes strong with the mystery attached to the case. But now the question, "Where is Greiner?" need not be asked in vain. His hiding place has been discovered and all doubt as to his intent to evade the law settled. He is a fugitive from justice and takes his beer within the Queen's domain. He is located at Windsor, just within tantalizing distance where the arm of the law is powerless and cannot lay hold of him. His intention to settle in Canada is undoubted, as the atmosphere within the States is not congenial to a person of his temperament. Two letters have been received by parties here, relating to his whereabouts. One from a Detroit man who interviewed him and the other from Greiner himself, to an insurance agent in the city. The letters we were unable to see, but they express an intent of remaining upon the side of safety, i. e. the Canadian side.

Supreme Court of Ohio.

TUESDAY, March 24, 1874.

No. 82. The Union Mutual Life Insurance company vs. Sarah A. McMellen. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Logan county. Reserved in the District Court.

White, J.

1. Where a life policy is made and accepted upon the expressed condition that if the annual premium is not fully paid within the time specified, the policy "shall be null and void, and wholly forfeited," the failure to pay the premiums avoids the policy.

2. Where the policy also provides that no agent of the company, except the president and secretary, can waive such forfeiture, authority conferred upon an agent before the premiums became due to collect them does not impliedly invest him with authority to waive the forfeiture.

3. Notwithstanding the limitation upon the power of agents declared in the policy in respect to waiving the forfeiture, the company is competent to invest such authority in any of its agents. The authority may be express, or it may be implied from circumstances, but the burden of showing it in either case, is on the party claiming the benefit of its exercise.

4. An agent, having no authority to waive the forfeiture, acting in the interest of the assured, received the unpaid part of a premium on a forfeited policy, after the life insured had ended, for which he gave a receipt antedated, and forwarded the money to the company, concealing the facts as to such payment—Held: That the receiving of the money by the company in ignorance of such facts, was no ratification of the act of the agent in receiving the money.

5. The fact that the company on tendering back the money so received, omitted to return certain notes given in part payment of premiums, but which the forfeiture of the policy rendered uncollectable, will not affect the rights of the parties in a suit on the policy; nor is the fact that the notes are payable to order material, where they show on their face the consideration for which they were given.

Judgment reversed and cause remanded for a new trial.

No. 454. Philip Upington, for himself and others, vs. Schuyler Oavitt, Treasurer, et. al.

Stone, J.:

In a suit to enjoin the collection of an assessment to pay the expense of a street improvement—the case arising under the act of May 7, 1869, known as the municipal code—Held:

1. The preliminary resolution declaring the improvement necessary, required by section 563 of the act referred to, is not a resolution of either a general or permanent nature within the meaning of section 98 of said act.

2. The provision of section 100 of said act requiring all by-laws, resolutions or ordinances to be recorded in a separate book kept for that purpose, is, with respect to the particular book in which the record shall be made, directory merely.

3. If the provisions of section 563, relating to the publication of the preliminary resolution above referred to, are to be regarded, as between the city and the owners of the property assessed, as substantial and peremptory, the failure to make such publication is, nevertheless, a defect which falls within the curative provisions of sections 550 and 551 of said act. Walker v. Potter, 18 Ohio St. 85, examined and distinguished.

4. The provisions of section 563 of said act prescribing the time and manner of advertising for bids for doing the work and furnishing the materials for the proposed improvement, were designed for the protection of the tax payer, and are mere matter A failure substantially to comply with those provisions, is a defect which goes to the legality of the contract and of the subsequent assessment.

5. In such case, however, the assessment, while not conclusive, is not necessarily void, but under section 550, above referred to, in a case where the work has been done, it may be enforced to the extent that expense has been incurred, which is a proper charge upon the property assessed.

6. In such case the assessment as made not being a legal charge and enforcible only in the circumstance and to the extent mentioned, the penalty prescribed by section 564 of this act, on failure to pay within the time limited, does not attach, and cannot lawfully be collected.

7. The entire expense of a street improvement may lawfully be assessed by the foot front upon the abutting lots, but where such assessment upon any lot would exceed twenty five per centum of its taxable value, the excess which would otherwise be chargeable on such lot must be paid from the general revenue.

8. In a case arising under the statute referred to, when it appears that the assessment passed upon the county duplicate for collection was made upon a wrong basis, by omitting property which ought to have been assessed, the collecting of the assessment will be enjoined, but without prejudice to the right of the city to make a reassessment, and collect the same in accordance with the provisions of the statute.

9. Two or more of the several owners of lots assessed for a street improvement, claiming the assessment to be, for the same reason invalid as to each, may properly join in an action to restrain the collection of the assessment; and when the parties thus similarly interested in the question are numerous, one may sue on behalf of himself and all others whom he is authorized to represent, and who might, otherwise rightfully join in the action.

Judgment reversed, and judgment for plaintiff.

No. 31. Michael Walsh v. Benjamin D. Barton et al. Error to the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

McIlvaine, J. Held:

1. Where the name of the agent, with whom a contract for the purchase of real estate was made, appears in the written memorandum of the agreement signed by the purchaser, who is the party to be charged, the Statute of Frauds is satisfied, although the names of the principals are not disclosed therein.

2. When a vendor of land, having contracted to convey a perfect title, brings his action to compel specific performance against the vendee who denies the sufficiency of the vendor's title, the burden of showing title in himself rests on the plaintiff, and the introduction of a deed of recent date executed to himself, without further proof of title, is not sufficient.

3. A deed, purporting to have been executed by the president of a railroad corporation, under the seal of the corporation, as authorized by the fifteenth section of the act of May 1, 1852 (S. & C. 810), if objected to, cannot be given in evidence without proof of its execution.

4. The power to purchase land, conferred upon a railroad company by the fourteenth section of the act of February 11, 1869, (S. & C. 373, note,) is not limited to the acquisition of such lands as may be necessary for operating and maintaining its road.

5. If, in making a purchase of real estate, the company abuse the power conferred upon it by said section, still, after resale and conveyance, the title becomes indefeasible in the hands of the vendee.

6. A mortgage executed by a railroad company on "the road" of the company, "whether made or to be made, acquired or to be acquired, and all property, real or personal" of the company, "whether now owned or hereafter to be acquired, used or appropriated for the operating or maintaining the said road," is not a lien upon real estate of the company, then owned or afterward acquired, which has not been used or appropriated for operating or maintaining the road.

7. A purchaser of land, who is entitled under his contract to perfect a title, cannot be compelled to perform his agreement, if the property purchased be subject to a judgment lien, unless he can be protected by the decree from loss or inconvenience, by reason of the lien, although it be shown that the judgment debtor has other property sufficient to satisfy the judgment.

8. Where it is stipulated in a deed poll that the guarantee, his heirs and assigns, shall build and permanently maintain a fence on the line between the land granted and other lands owned by the grantor, and the parties to such deed, at the time of its execution, contemplate the sub-division of the granted premises into building or town lots, and their subsequent sale, the burden of maintaining such fence will not attach to, or run with, lots which do not abut on the line of the proposed fence.

9. Where a "sale" at auction is announced to be "positive," it is an act of fraud on the part of the vendor, or his agent, to employ bybidders to keep up the price for his own benefit.

Defiance County.

DEFIANCE.

Stone for the Auglaize bridge is loaded on canal boats near the Hub and Spoke Factory and towed down the canal into the Maumee and up the Auglaize River to the bridge.—The work of laying track on the B. P. & C. R. R. west of Defiance will commence in a few days.—Yesterday the Defiance Machine Works shipped twelve cars, steam boxes to Van Wert for use in the Eagle Stave Factory.—Yesterday Division Engineer Archenhell received $25,000 from the B. P. & C. Company to pay contractors on the line of the road.—J. B. Blakesley, of Hicksville, is erecting a new furniture establishment.—This week several persons from Southern Ohio were in town looking for a location for a stave factory.—As yet the street gutters of Defiance do not run with whisky, wine and lager.—Work is brisk now days at the saw mill of Haller & Gibson on upper Perry street.—The T. W. & W. Company is engaged at present surveying their property in Defiance for the purpose of making a correct plat.—Last Saturday E. L. May put a fine clock in the M. E. Church. It was a present from F. E. Aldrich.—The work of driving spiles at the west bank of the Auglaize River for the B. P. & C. Railroad, commenced yesterday.—On Tuesday forenoon while the construction train on the B. P. & C. Railroad was approaching Holgate, at a very rapid rate, three cars jumped the track, and a man named Marion was seriously injured.—A large stave factory is to be erected immediately in Defiance.—The winter term of the Defiance schools close on Friday.—The young ladies of Defiance have circulated their pledge among the single gentlemen of the town. Many who refused to be dictated to in such a manner have been put on the black list and cannot have the pleasure of calling upon the young ladies who have joined the league.

Maumee City.

A SERIES OF BURGLARIES.

On Tuesday night Maumee was visited by a gang of burglars, who made a pretty general tour of the town, entering half a dozen houses and trying to gain entrance to as many more, without success. Their ill-directed efforts were not crowned by great success, and it is doubtful whether they will have the hardihood to continue their work, now that the people are alarmed and prepared to give them a warm reception. They first entered the residence of Mr. G. W. Reynolds, and without disturbing anyone, secured $19 and a watch. They then visited the American House, but were watched in the "dim distance," by the proprietors wife, who made sure that they took nothing of value, and finally bolted them into the kitchen, from which they made their escape.

The house of Dr. Burritt was entered but nothing of value was secured. The house dog made such an unusual noise as to waken the Dr. who, thinking that possibly a patient was in need of his services, went to relieve the caller from the canine attack. He could find no one, but the next morning, the open doors and gates indicated the visitation and character of the visitors.

The residence of Mr. George Blaker was next operated upon, but nothing of value taken.

The burglars tried the windows and doors of the house of Mr. Jno. A. Moore but did not succeed in gaining in.

The town is pretty generally alarmed and the well-known gunsmith, Mr. Wm. Griswold, has his hands full in the work of repairing and refitting the family arsenals against another attack.

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11. Suppressed, or Painful Periods	25
12. Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16. Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague	50
17. Piles, Blind or Bleeding	50
18. Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19. Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza	50
20. Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs	50
21. Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	50
22. Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23. Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24. General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25. Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	50
26. Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27. Kidney Disease, Gravel	50
28. Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness	1.00
29. Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30. Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed	50
31. Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
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Coleridge's Poems—Illustrated.
Leigh Hunt's Poems

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

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We take pleasure in announcing that by a special arrangement, just completed, we shall, during the present month, begin the publication of

FOUR ORIGINAL STORIES,

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GEORGE WAINWRIGHT, ESQ.,

a gentleman well known to the literary world, and a brilliant and powerful writer. The stories will appear under the following suggestive titles:

WHAT JOHN TIMPSON COST OLDBERGH IN ONE YEAR.

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These stories all have a moral which he who runs may read, and should be used everywhere.

☞ **Specimen Copies free.**

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

We are in the habit of sending scores of gratuitous copies of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL to our farmer friends, many of whose questions are answered in its columns before they are asked. And it is not to be wondered at that a large proportion of these, finding a single copy of the JOURNAL so well adapted to their wants, discover that they need it for the whole year. The FARM JOURNAL is filled with hints and suggestions from practical, every day farmers, and every number is worth preserving for reference. If you have never seen a copy send us your name, and we will send you one free.

☞ The newly married duke and duchess of Edinburg have a better "settin' out" than most young Johnny Bulls and Bullesses. They will have $200,000 a year, two magnificent residences in England, and two establishments in St. Petersburg, besides the freedom of Windsor castle, Buckingham palace, Osborne, Balmoral, Marlborough house and Sandringham. One or two ladies and gentlemen of noble birth will be attached to them "in waiting;" they will have stables filled with an ample choice of horseflesh. Their chariots, coupes, dog-carts, cabriolets, pony carriages, will enable them to enjoy every variety of showy driving, and yet, all this may not—nay, it cannot,—bring them happiness. Those who merely spend what others earn are never happy.

☞ SUBSCRIBE NOW for the BLADE, and get the benefit of all the original temperance stories which will be the great attraction of its columns during the coming spring and summer.

☞ The Wall street gold gamblers and currency contractionists are seeking to frighten Congress into the defeat of all measures for relieving the country from financial depression, by getting up a rise in the gold market whenever there are indications of the adoption of a measure calculated to give greater volume and elasticity to the currency circulation.

☞ Tally once more for the Canucks. A bill has been introduced into their Parliament for the purpose of protecting the section of country in the neighborhood of Niagara Falls from extortions, and providing that additional magistrates should be appointed in that district. We are informed that the police regulations on the Canadian side will be stricter than ever before, so that visitors will be amply protected. The American sharks will have the field all to themselves now.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will be sent to any address on receipt of one dollar and a half. Try them.

THE WEEK.

Congress has distinguished itself during the past week by an immense amount of debate and comparatively little action. The two most important measures coming before that body were the currency bill and the bill for the regulation of inter-State railroad commerce.—It is stated that the committee have made a report in the contested election case of PINCHBACK vs. SHERIDAN from Louisiana, announcing that they were unable to decide.

The interesting event in New York during the past week has been the Congregational Conference to decide upon questions of church doctrine and fellowship with HENRY WARD BEECHER'S church, the latter declining to participate. The results of the Conference are given in another column.—The railway employes are still creating trouble. There has been a serious and widespread strike in the neighborhood of Susquehanna, Pa. The freighters who struck on the Pennsylvania Central Road have returned to work on a promise of more pay, if other roads should give it. The Erie Railway Company find no difficulty in employing plenty of men at the old rates, now that protection is guaranteed to the workmen.—The Massachusetts Legislature is still busily engaged in balloting for a successor to Mr. SUMNER. At the ballot on Monday the vote stood with DAWES in the lead, and HOAR, CURTIS and ADAMS in the order named. It intimated by some of the shrewd ones that the chances are greatly in favor of ADAMS, when the friends of the three principal candidates shall seek a man to compromise upon.—A number of prominent eastern gentlemen are holding serious consultation regarding a plan of introducing the burning of bodies of the dead instead of burying them. The innovation is proposed principally as a sanitary measure.—The Supreme Court of New York has granted an order to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued against Judge DAVIS, on motion of TWEED'S counsel. It is evident that a desperate effort will be made by TWEED'S friends to reopen the case.

Our telegraph columns contain the usual full reports from the temperance crusade.—In various cities of Ohio, the result has been to call in the aid of the law in behalf of the women, and in other cases the influence of the authorities has been directed for the dealers. In Ohio both parties now concede that a stringent license law will be the result of the temperance agitation, and the dealers express themselves as willing to support the passage of such law.

The Indians near Fort Fetterman have been stealing cattle from the whites. At Red Cloud agency all is quiet, and no serious trouble is anticipated at any point.

India advices report serious internal riots at Bombay, and a number of persons have been killed. The immediate cause of the outbreak was trouble between the Musselmen of the lower class and the Parsees.—The Spanish troubles continue, and reports of renewed battles are frequent.—All London was out on the 28th to see the great annual boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews. The race was won by the latter It is stated that RALPH WALDO EMERSON will be tendered the position of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. Other foreign advices will be found in our telegrapnic columns.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

The April number of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY has appeared from the press, and presents a most attractive table of contents. Although the principal portion of the matter in the MONTHLY is written especially for its columns, it is in a measure elective, and each number contains a variety of articles carefully selected from leading English magazines. We append the table of contents for the current number:

How the Train was Saved—(Concluded)—E. G. Marne.
Story of Idlegonde—Edgar Fawcett.
The Tale of a Shoe—Birch Arnold.
The Inspirer of the Girondists—Mrs. R. L. Segur.
The Last Lesson—Richard Grant.
My First Hunt—English Magazine.
The Land of the Ashantees—Major Knollys.
Ueberali Du—Marion Pearl.
Lake Michigan—Mrs. P. Filer.
El Dorado—Mrs. Sarah D. Hobart.
The Woman of the Period—Mary Hartwell.
Confessions of Doctors—London Society.
France, Italy and Germany—London Saturday Review.
Ashes of Roses—James Maurice Thompson.
Utility of Death—D. R. Locke.
Bismarck and France—London Economist.
Konewka and the Silhouette—Appleton.
Notes and Comments—By the Editor.

If you have never examined it, invest ten cents in the April number.

☞ The men who are demanding a "return to specie payment" so lustily are secretly making war upon our National Banking system, and striving to revive the rotten State Banking systems prevalent before the war, when men were required to stop at State lines, when travelling through the country, and exchange bank notes at a ruinous shave—the currency of one State not being good in another State.

☞ The Grangers living at Rienzi, MISS., formed a league and refused to sell their cotton to "middle men" at Memphis, but shipped it direct to Liverpool. They received for their shipment $5,000 in gold, which was considerably less than they were offered for it in Memphis.

☞ EVERYBODY AND HIS WIFE should read the great temperance stories in the BLADE. Send for special terms to agents, with circular of instructions.

☞ During the war, loyal Missourians suffered much in consequence of rebel invasions, and among those who destroyed the largest amount of property was one General CLARK. Well, that same CLARK is now a member of Congress from Missouri and has introduced a bill into the House to pay Missouri one million of dollars for money expended in raising, equipping and supplying State troops to repel such invasions. CLARK, like our neighbor of the *Commercial*, is "entirely too modest."

☞ The Senate of Roode Island refuses to concur with the House proposition to submit the question of woman suffrage to a vote of the people of that little State.

OUR TEMPERANCE STORIES.

In order to give all an opportunity to send in their orders, we have delayed the publication of our new series of original temperance stories till we can hear from the farther States. Our readers will understand that we are thus guarded because it is not unfrequently the case that a great rush of new orders more than exhausts the extra editions printed. We shall guard carefully against any mishaps of this kind, and meantime advise all who contemplate subscribing for the BLADE to send in their orders as early as possible.

GEORGE WAINWRIGHT, the author of "What John Simpson Cost Oldburg," wields a trenchant pen, and his stories have been read with pleasure by thousands. These stories are destined to achieve a still greater popularity for the writer, and we are satisfied that no man who reads the first one will stop till he he has obtained possesion of the entire series.

WORTH.

The reputation which this masculine mantau-maker has achieved in the cosmopolitan fashion world is marvellous, and demonstrates that "*vive la humbug*" is the rallying cry of the successful modist. He is an Irishman by birth, and the most absolute autocrat about his business in the civilized world. A foreign correspondent thus describes his manner of replenishing his exchequer. A lady goes to his establishment and sends her card, indicating that her errand is one of business. After sending her word by a servant that he will see her presently, as he is just engaged with the Princess D—— or the Marchioness A——, he keeps her waiting an hour or more, when he makes his appearance. She then says that she desires a new dress, when he opens a box containing innumerable samples of all shades of silks, velvets and satins, regarding them with the air of a connoisseur, and then looking at his customer, he takes out four or five hues and bunching them together holds them to the lady's cheek, paying her at the same time the most extravagant compliments, upon her style, her beauty, her *distingue* manners and appearance, etc., etc. At length, after having thus tried a variety of colors and materials, he excitedly exclaims, '*c'est cela*," "this is it," and while the lady remonstrates, declaring it too youthful for her age, he poohs at the idea, and finally loses his temper, ending by saying he never allows his customers to dictate to *him*.

This concludes the matter and he has his own way, charging what he pleases, from $300 to $1,000 or $2,000 for a single dress. For evening costumes, when a *decollette* waist is required, one nigh in the neck is also furnished, the latter seldom costing less than $70 or $80. Many of our republican society leaders patronize this man, Washington correspondents averring that several ladies have ordered from three to half a dozen dresses from him during the past season, exemplifying the power and the prestige which humbug can acquire, even among sensible people, whose practical ideas should teach them its folly, and showing one reason why our civil servants require fat salaries from the "dear people."

MARINE MATTERS.

Opening of Navigation—The N. T. Company—Vessel Sales—In Admiralty.

There has been an appearance of life about the vessels in the harbor, for the past few days which betokens a general opening of navigation at no distant period. Yesterday colors were displayed from mast heads, showing that some one was aboard, and the winter King's embargo had been removed, in part, at least. Tugs steam up and down the river, moving vessels to and fro between various points imparting an air of life and activity to the scene which had been entirely wanting during the cold months. Arrivals and clearances are not numerous, but there is every reason to presume that this week will add considerably to this record.

From the Cleveland papers we learn that the barges built at Trenton for the

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE

are about ready for business. They are to be named the *O. J. Hale, A. C. Kating and H. F. Church*. The first was launched on Monday, the second on Tuesday of last week and the third is to follow to day. They look well for canalers and can be got ready by the 10th of April They are to be in tow of propellers and run between Toledo and Ogdensburg

The late rumor to the effect that the Northern Transportation boats are to be run only to Kingston is without any foundation in fact. They will run over the old route, and commence this week.

A Frankfort party writes to the *Inter-Ocean* that the propeller City of Boston, of the N. T. Line, which went ashore three miles south of that place last fall, has gone to pieces in fifteen feet of water, and that thousands of wild ducks have been on the lake dusing the winter feeding on her cargo of corn.

VESSEL SALES.

The propeller Elvira has been sold by the Ohio Steamboat Company to John Kelly, of Bay City, for $22,000. The bark Eacine, which lies in a dismasted condition at Bay City, has been purchased by Captain John Powell for $11,200.

IN COURT.

In a suit brought in the United States Court at Cleveland, entitled Mark English vs. the schooner H. J. Webb, to recover damages caused by a collision between the schooners Cascade and H. J. Webb, the court found that the collision was "caused by the mutual fault of the persons who had the charge and management of said boats respectively," and has declared that the damages arising therefrom be divided into equal proportions, to be paid or accounted for by each of said vessels or the owners thereof, and that each party pay one half the costs of suit. The matter has been referred to the clerk to ascertain the amount of the damage caused to each of said vessels, by reason of the collision and to make division thereof in accordance with the finding and decree of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The scows Baker and Porter collided in Black River harbor on Tuesday, the latter being considerably damaged.

The official announcement of the opening of the Welland Canal will probably be made about April 15th.

The Detroit River Bridge fight continues with unabated fury.

The strike of the Buffalo ship carpenters and caulkers seems in no danger of immediate settlement.

☞ PETER COOPER and a large number of other prominent men of New York, have petitioned Congress to extend aid to the Centennial Exposition. They do not all agree with THURLOW WEED upon that subject.

☞ The Supreme Court of this State adjourned from Saturday until April 14th.

☞ SEND IN THE NAMES of your uncles, aunts, and cousins, who ought to take the BLADE, that we may send them specimen copies free.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 23d inst., Senator Conkling presented a resolution of the New York Cotton Exchange, which was signed by every member thereof, protesting against an inflation of currency, and asking legislation for a speedy return to specie payments. Senator Logan presented a memorial of the business men of New York City, asking Congress to take immediate action on the financial question, to increase the volume of legal tenders to $400,000,000, and provide for free banking. At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, and Senator Morton addressed the Senate at length thereon. During this debate, which was participated in by several Senators, a sharp passage occurred between Senators Schurz and Morton. The Senate adjourned pending a vote

In the House on the 23d Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee of the Whole from the Four Hundred Million Currency bill, in order to have it considered in the House. The House agreed to suspend the rules, when Mr. Roberts offered an amendment to the bill providing that the amount of legal tender notes should not exceed $382,000,000. Mr. Dawes offered an amendment providing that the legal tender circulation shall not at any one time exceed $356,000,000, and moved the previous question. Both the amendments were then rejected and the House passed the bill by a vote of yeas 168, nays 77. The following is the full text of the bill which is entitled, "a bill to fix the amount of legal tender notes at $400,000,000."

"WHEREAS, Existing uncertainty as to whether the amount of legal tender notes now authorized by law to be kept in general circulation is $355,000,000 or $400,000,000 is calculated to derange the business of the country and unsettle values, therefore,

Be it Enacted, &c., The the provisions of the law existing prior to the passage of the act approved April 12, 1866, entitled, 'An act to amend and an Act to provide Ways and Means to support the Government,' approved March 3, 1865, be and the same are hereby declared to be in force, so as to authorize the amount of legal tender notes of the United States to the amount of $400,000,000, to be kept in general circulation; and the total amount of United States notes shall not exceed $400,000,000.

In the Senate, on the 24th, at the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate laid aside informally the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, and took up the new financial bill, reported by Senator Sherman from the Committee on Finance on Monday. The provisions of the bill were explained by Senator Sherman, who said the bill reported yesterday, and just taken up, was not a satisfactory one, as it was in the nature of a compromise, and while it had the strength of a compromise, it also had the weakness of such a measure. There was a necessity for those on each side to yield their views to some extent to others, and unless they should so yield, no bill could be passed. He stated, among other things, that the increase of national bank capital under the proposed new bill was about $110,000. Senator Thurman rose to a personal explanation, during which he declared that he never uttered a word in favor of inflation, but had expressed the opinion that he was opposed to any violent measures for specie resumption. He was too much of an old-fashioned Democrat ever to embark on any career of inflation, which meant no resumption at all. His absence from the Senate had been occasioned by sickness. Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

In the Georgia contested election case, the House, on the 24th, decided that Andrew Sloan was entitled to a seat, and he was accordingly sworn in. Mr. Roberts presented a memorial from the New York workingmen in favor of the eight hour law, and asking for the removal of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Read and ordered printed. The House then proceeded to a discussion of the bill to regulate inter-State Railroad commerce, and Mr. Willard (Vt.) made a constitutional and legal argument against the bill. At the close of Mr. Willard's speech, the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be devoted to the same subject. In the evening session, various speeches were made on the bill. The discussions presented no features of general interest.

On the 25th, at the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for a redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking. Senator Schurz moved to amend the first section of the bill by striking out 82 and inserting 56, so that the maximum limit of United States notes should be $356,000,000 instead of $382,000,000, as fixed by the bill. Senator Wright gave notice that he would offer an amendment to strike out the whole of the first section of the bill, and insert a section providing that the amount of United States notes for circulation shall be fixed at $400,000,000. Senator Shurz argued against legalizing that portion of the $44,000,000 reserve now in circulation. Senator Bayard opposed any increase of redeemable paper money. A debate followed as to the right of the Secretary to use the reserve, and the Senate adjourned without reaching a vote.

The principal subject of interest in the House on the 25th was the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce. Mr. Hoar made a strong speech in favor of the bill, at the conclusion of which a motion to lay the bill on the table was lost by a vote of 92 yeas to 120 nays, and the House adjourned.

The Senate on the 26th, at the expiration of the morning hour again took up the currency and free banking bill. The question being on the amendment of Senator Schurz to strike out 82 and insert 56, so that the maximum limit of United States notes should be $356,000,000 instead of $382,000,000, as reported by the Committee, it was lost—18 yeas, 40 nays. This was followed by a flood of amendments and substitutes, in which the purpose of the enemies of the bill seemed to be to entangle it in such a way as to secure its defeat. Senator Wright moved to strike out the whole of the first section of the bill as the enacting clause, and insert that "the amount of United States notes for circulation is hereby fixed at $400,000,000. This was afterward amended so as to read the "maximum amount of United States notes here be fixed at $400,000,000, and the amendment adopted. The Senate adjourned pending the discussion without having reached a vote.

The House on the 26th proceeded to take a vote on the bill to regulate inter-State Railroad Commerce, and the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 121, nays 116. The bill as passed is but a slight modification of the same as reported by Mr. McCreary (Iowa) from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, on the 19th of January. It enacts that all railroad lines carrying freight and passengers between different States, whether owned by one or various corporations, shall be regarded as employed in commerce among the several States, and shall be liable for any violation of this act. They are forbidden to charge more than a fair reasonable rate for the transportation of freight and passengers, such rate to be ascertained and fixed by a Board of Railroad Commissioners to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be residents of each of nine judicial districts of the United States. They are to be disinterested persons, and not to have any interest in the stocks, bonds, or property of any railroad or any transportation company. This Board of Commissioners is to institute a thorough investigation and inquiry into the rates of toll and compensation charged for transporting freight and passengers over each of such lines of railroad, and into the reasonableness thereof, and as soon as practicable after such investigation and inquiry to prepare for the owners and operators of each of such lines a separate schedule of reasonable maximum rates for charges for transportation of passengers, freights and cars on or over said lines respectively. The schedule is to be duly authenticated by the Board of Commissioners, and printed and posted up in each of the offices and depots of such railroad company, corporation or person. They may, from time to time, and so often as circumstances may require, change and revise the schedule, and shall give notice of such changes or revisions in the same manner. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bills to amend the several articles relating to currency, and to establish free banking, and soon afterward adjourned.

The Senate, on the 27th, resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and re-issue of U. S. Currency, etc. The discussion over amendments and substitutes was renewed, but no definite conclusion was reached, and the Senate finally went into Executive Session without having reached a vote.

The House sessions of Friday and Saturday were spent principally in debate.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL

We have a number of copies of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for April, which we design for gratuitous distribution among the farmers of Northern Ohio and Southern Michigan. Our farmers certainly have an interest in their home papers, and the JOURNAL has no superior among papers of its class in the West. If you are visiting the city during the next few days, call at the BLADE office, No. 152 St. Clair street, and ask for a copy of the JOURNAL. It will be furnished you free of charge.

WOMEN PROSCRIBED.

The Constitutional Convention is not only musty on general measures of reform, but it is decidedly ancient in its views respecting woman's sphere. To read the proceedings of that body, whenever a proposition is under consideration for extending additional rights and privileges to women, it is almost impossible for any one to believe that he is breathing the atmosphere of the Nineteenth Century in this boasted land of liberty and equal rights. Upon the subject of Woman Suffrage, these sage fundamental law makers would not even consent to trust the question to the decision of the men at the ballot box. Not content with this, they attempt to keep the people of Ohio far in the rear of the spirit of progress, by prohibiting women from serving on our Boards of Education. A proposition of this character lacked four votes of the required number to carry it through the Convention. In referring to this action of that body, the Cleveland *Herald*, after expressing regret that the Convention should take such an unreasonable position, says:

In the school houses that cover this State, the proportion of men teachers to women teachers is very small, especially in cities. The men are put in just to establish their title, as it were. Women, in this and other cities, are principals of large school buildings, with a crowd of women teachers under them, and the practice is said to work satisfactorily. In some places they have the complete superintendence of the executive departments. But the whole educational system would be wrecked and chaos would come again should a woman's touch profane the seat of a Board of Education member. Direful results would follow the vote of a woman upon the rules prescribed for the women who teach and the scholars taught by women. An habitual drunkard, a man who cannot write his own name, a coarse bully, a man utterly opposed to the common school system—all these are eligible to seats in a Board of Education, all these have seats in Boards of Education of first class cities of this State; and undoubtedly will continue to be found in the Boards of one or the other of our cities. But the most refined woman in the State, the most thoroughly educated, the most competent to deal with educational matters, and the most zealous advocate of the public school system has the Board-room door slammed in her face solely because she is a woman, and the Constitutional Convention has sanctioned and perpetuated the outrage.

The Convention has failed to meet the expectations of the people. As a body, they have shown themselves entirely incompetent to deal with the living and vital issues of the times, and thus far it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to discover any improvement made upon the old and almost universally condemned Constitution. They have had almost a year in which to perfect their labors, and yet they seem to be so enveloped in the dust of the present Constitution that they can see nothing newer and better than its obnoxious provisions. The same odious and interminable Judicial system must be kept up; the people must be deprived of the privilege of advancing their own interests by lending their credit to secure transportation facilities; women must be treated as though they were paper dolls, except when it comes to the payment of taxes; Church property must remain untaxed, and the people be compelled to creep along in the ruts worn deep by the tread of their ancestors for ages past. Against this absurd old fogyism we protest. Against it the people of Ohio earnestly protest; and the Convention would do well to open their eyes and ears and endeavor to realize that we are approaching the close of the nineteenth century.

A LICENSE LAW.

The following, being proposition 226, is under consideration by the Constitutional Convention:

Section 1. Except in compliance with and upon the conditions prescribed by law, no person shall traffic in or sell intoxicating liquors in the State of Ohio.

Sec. 2. Laws shall be passed to prevent the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors and drunkenness resulting therefrom.

Sec. 3. County Commissioners, Township Trustees, and municipal authorities shall have power severally to prevent the traffic in and sale of intoxicating liquors within their respective jurisdiction, and impose conditions thereon other and in addition to those prescribed by law.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* learns that the friends of the proposition in the Convention are sufficiently numerous to insure its passage. It will be seen that it authorizes the Legislature to pass a general license law, without which no person shall traffic in or sell intoxicating liquors in the State. In addition to this, it authorizes County Commissioners, Township Trustees, and municipal authorities, in the event of the passage of a license law by the Legislature, to suspend its operations within the limits of their jurisdiction. It is in reality a combination of the general license and the local option systems. It may work well, but we see room for very serious objections to it. It does not put an end to local strifes and contentions, which prove so detrimental to the best interests of society. By a rigid license system, universally enforced, the traffic would be shorn of its evil influences and society would be relived from the damaging effects of local and personal quarrels over this issue. We think the Convention might authorize the Legislature to extend this veto power to counties, townships, and municipalities, but even that would keep alive elements of discord without producing compensating benefits.

WABASH & ERIE CANAL.

The Trustees and officers of the Wabash & Erie Canal filed their raport with the Governor of Indiana, a few days since, for the year 1873. The report states that navigation during the year has been only partially maintained by the contractors, the Wabash and Erie Canal Company, and would have been discontinued entirely but for the aid voted by counties along the line of the Canal, amounting to $50,000. Of this amount, $40,216 15 has been paid in and expended. The expenditures on account of the workings of the Canal amounted to $58,755.62; revenue—receipts from tolls, &c., $17,086.94. The Trustees also say, in closing their report—

In view of the liberal management and support which have been afforded by the county subscriptions during the past, and the interest there secured in the maintenance of the canal on the part of the people in the Valley of the Wabash, the Trustees will regard it their duty to insist on the performance of the contract, according to its terms, until the 1st of July, 1878.

It is the more important at the present time, when the subject of cheap transportation, and the need of increased facilities of inter-communication between the Western States and the Atlantic seaboard, is of commanding interest and importance. There is probably no one mite that should attract more attention, or that holds out greater inducements, or that would do more if improved, to solve the problem of cheap transportation between the East and the West, than the Wabash and Erie Canal, looking at its terminal points of Toledo at the head of Lake Erie, in the East, and Lafayette, Attica and Terre Haute, in the Valley of the Wabash, in the West. The expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money would put this Canal, from one end to the other, in good condition, and thus establish one of the most valuable water lines for the transportation of freight, to be found within the United States west of Lake Erie.

To insure this result, however, requires means as well as powers, which the Trustees do not possess. They cannot, however, but regard the subject as one well worthy the attention of the States through which the thoroughfare passes, and the General Government.

There can be no doubt of the very great importance of this Canal to the section of country adjacent to it; and if it can now accomplish what the Trustees claim for it, in the way of reducing transportation rates, how much more could it effect for the people of the West, should it be properly enlarged and extended to St. Louis. The people along its line should take steps to bring this important subject before Congress in its proper light.

TEMPERANCE POLITICS.—Last Saturday the Electors of Washington township, who were in favor of voting for men who are known as temperance men, assembled at the Public House of R. H. RUSSEL, and after making GERSHAM CRABS, Chairman, and JOHN BLASON, Secretary, they proceeded to the nomination of Township offices, with the following result:

Trustees—Edward Upton, Samuel Williams, and Henry S. Larkey.
Clerk—Peter Cranker.
Treasurer—Benjamin Mallett.
Assessor—George Jackman.
Justice—Samuel Blanchard.
Constables—John H. Reynolds and Thos. Russell.

After the nominations were made, a preamble and resolutions were offered, as expressive of the sense of the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

The Prohibitionists finished their nominations yesterday by making the following candidates in the Sixth Ward.

Alderman—Edward Woodruff.
Councilman—Horace N. Howland.
Police Commissioner—Wesley Chamberlin.
Member Board of Education—Alfred Wilkin.
Assessor—A. P. Saxton.

MATRIMONIAL.—Judge AUSTIN, of the Probate Court, has made happy, or miserable, as the future will show, the following named parties, during the past week, by granting them marriage licenses:

Jonathan Cate and Almira Ray.
James Wilson and Nellie Pinkerton.
Martin Miller and Farina Waldorgel.
Alfred Beck and Mary Teidman.
Jacob Schmitz and Eliza Koutz.
Joshua B. Smith and Mary E. Mosher.
John Rilyen and Emma Jones.
Adelbert Davenport and Almira Vansickle.
Fred. Taec and Charlotte Kieter.
Henry Lehmann and Julia Baroldy.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Street Commissioner—Rob't Talbot.
For Clerk Police Court—Jno. P. Brons m.
For Justices of the Peace—J. A. Haigh, E. H. Rhodes, G. H. Humphrey.
For Trustee of Water Works—E. Malone.
For Trustees of Cemetery—Frank J. Scott, John J. Barker.
For Constables—John Van Gunten, L. Doty, L. H. Sargent, B. L. Hamlin.

An Outgrowth of other Disease.

Catarrh sometimes exists alone, but is more frequently a symptom of other diseased conditions. The following letter explains it:

COLLINGWOOD, Onondago county, N. Y., January 25, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Allow me to give you a brief history of the effect of your medicine called "Golden Medical Discovery" in my case. I am now in my seventy-fourth year, and naturally of firm constitution. Within the last few years, from over-exercise, I have been afflicted with a complication of diseases almost incredible to relate. In the first place Catarrh, to a degree that, to me, it seemed that my voice passed out at the ears, to which was added its natural ally—Bronchitis, to which at no great length of time, were added Neuralgic pains in the head and shoulders, and bloating of the lower limbs, the most of which was superinduced by a torpid state of the liver, I had the advice of several eminent physicians, and tried almost every known remedy for such complaints without relief. A rapid loss of strength and waste of flesh, reminded me that I could not long withstand the combined force of disease which was fast bearing me down. I gave up all business, made my will, had my grave stone placed in position and lettered, except date of exit, and resigned myself to my couch to await events. Not long after this, I saw your advertisement, procured your remedies—I am now on the second half dozen bottles of Golden Medical Discovery—have a good appetite, have gained fifteen pounds of flesh—no more talk out of my ears, no more bloating of the limbs, can walk two or three miles with ease, and feel that you have given me a lease of ten or fifteen years—subject, however, to the ratification of the Court above. That you may live long to do good to suffering humanity, is the sincere wish of

Your unknown friend,
LUTHER COLE.

As a wealth producing power in restoring to useful labor an army of Ruptured men, the New Elastic Truss stands pre-eminent. This Truss affords immediate relief, is worn night and day with ease, and should not be removed during the few weeks necessary to effect a cure. Sold at a moderate price. Quite durable. This New Elastic Truss is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York City, who send circulars free when requested.

161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 232 & 234 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,

—AND—

Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices.*

The Nasby Letters.

The Question of Taxes at the Corners—Bigler and Pollock Instigate a Meeting to Protest Against High Taxes.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
March 29, 1874.

The taxes at the Corners hev bin for some years terribly high, and this Spring when the time came to pay em, the people murmured. We sed it is too bad to waste so much money on taxes, when there is so much likker in the land wich money wood buy; and the niggers and others at the Corners wich don't stimulate sed it wuz a pitty that so much uv their substance shood be taken in taxes uv wich they got no good.

Bigler and Pollock, onto whose heads lite cusses, ez yoosual, took up the cry and ekkoed it. Ef we'd hed the sense uv a yerlin calf we'd hev dropt it the moment Joe Bigler pickt it up, for when did he ever jine us except to bring us to confoosion?

But we did ekko Joe's words—Bascom in pertikeler—and we determined to hev a meetin to consider the question uv taxes, and to ascertane whether or not we coodn't redoose em in some way.

And George Washington Bascom, the idiot, furnished the wood to heat the hall, and the taller candles to lite it; thus furnishin the whip with wich to scurge hisself.

We met at early candle-litin, and I wuz made chairman, uv course. I stated to the meetin that taxis had risen to a pint that crushed us. I felt myself that ef they cood not be lessened I shood be compelled to quit the Corners—

"Thank Hevin!" involuntarily ejackelated Deekin Pogram

"Not that I pay any taxis myself, but they so grind the citizens ez to make keepin me a serious matter."

And I continyood by invitin any one to say wat they hed to say.

Bascom rose and remarkt that taxis hed got to a roolnous pint, and he pledged hisself to yoose all possible diligence in assertainin the coz uv the high taxis, and unrelentin viggelance in rootin out the coz when he hed found it. He moved the adopshen uv the follerin resolooshen:

Resolved, That it is the sense uv this meetin that the increase, year by year, uv taxashen in the Corners, hez bin so great ez to eggscite the most serious alarm, and that we pledge ourselves to yoose all possible means to assertane the coz, and remove it forthwith.

The resolooshen was yoonanimously carried.

Then Joe Bigler rose, with Pollock behind him, a eggin him on and supportin him.

Joe remarkt that he hed notid the regler increase uv taxes each year with alarm, and he hed made some notes, feelin that he cood show how it wuz.

And the cuss pulled out uv his breast pockit a lot uv papers.

"Here," sed he, "I hev figgered up—me and Pollock—wat the county poor-house costs us, and I find it's terrible. Six thousand dollars is the sum totle. Doorin the yeer, old Spiggins hez bin taken there, and his wife and his ideot daughter, for Spiggins spent all his time and money at the bar uv our esteemed friend Bascom till he got to be so demoralized ez to be incapable uv pervidin for hisself. Then Thompson's wife and children are there too. Thompson, yoo will remember, got drunk one nite at Bascom's, and fell off the bridge on his way home and wuz drownded. Then there's the Huggins children and Sammy Smith's children, all uv 'em provided for by taxation. Lets see," sed this disturber, "Bascom, yoo hev Smith's forty akers, hevn't yoo?"

Then Pollock he riz.

"I don't agree with Mr. Bigler," sed this hory-headed deceever, "in ascribin the nigh taxes to our public charities. Uv course the poor-house costs money, but that is only a small part uv it. Its the criminals that squeeze us. I hev made a few figgers wich will show how it is. You all know the circumstances uv the Mackentosh matter. Sam Mackentosh got drunk at Bascom's, and went home, and Mrs. Mackentosh not havin supper ready Samyooel split her head open with an axe. Sammy wuz in jail eighteen months, wich we hed to pay for—he wuz tried three times and finally hung. It cost us, on a ruff calkelashun, about six thousand dollars to hang Mackentosh, countin from the time he got drunk at Bascom's, excloosiv uv the cost uv berryin his wife and takin keer of his children since.

"Then yoo remember the Magrath trouble. Sim Magrath and Tim Edson got drunk at Bascom's."

"Why do yoo perpetooally refer to our esteemed friend Bascom?" shriekt I, seein that G. W. wuz turnin ez pale ez he cood turn.

"I recly don't mean to offend nobody, but I must be historikelly kerrect. Sim Magrath and Tim Edson got drunk at Bascom's, and from there they went to Allen's place, and quarreled with Allen, and sot his barn on fire. The Judge woodent take into account the fact that they wuz drunk, but sent em to the penitenshary, wich cost us five or six thousand more. They sed they woodent hev done it ef they hedn't bin drunk."

"Then Sandy Johnson who drawd a knife on Pete Larkin and carved him. They wuz both a drinkin at Bascom's, when—

"I pertest agin all this kind o'talk!" shrieked Bascom, who by this time seed wat they wuz drivin at. "I pertest."

"It won't do, G. W.," retorted Bigler, "tax is fax, and we must hev em out. I insist that our charities do cost more than the criminals, Mr. Pollock, to the contrary notwithstandin. Does Mr. Pollock remember the Paddlefords? Old Paddleford wuz alluz drinkin at Bascoms, then Seth his oldest boy got into it, and then Andy, and finally the old woman herself, and the children are all at the poor-house. I say—"

"Will Mr. Bigler pretend to say that the Paddlefords cost the country ex much ez the single case uv Artemus Jenkins, who, after he got drunk at Bascom's, stabbed Absalum Parkins?"

"Wat did that amount to," sneered Bigler, "compared to the cost the county wuz put to in carin for John Otis, who, at Bascom's bar, dropped down in a fit, and became—"

"O bosh," retorted Pollock, "I insist—"

"Bur," I sed hastily, "all our taxes aint for criminals and paupers, is they? How about yer roads?"

"We aint spent a dollar on the roads for six years

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1874.

The rejoinder of Gen. Baker, the Commissioner of Pensions, to the charges of Mr. Barnard, is a well drawn paper, and will generally be regarded as a satisfactory answer, though not entirely satisfactory as to the usages of the departments. He admits the purchase of a horse and wagon (carriage it should be) out of the contingent fund, but pleads general usage as his justification.

In point of fact, this carriage is a good deal used about the office for carrying packages, the mails, and other things necessary to be transported, which cannot always be said of carriages purchased with money from a contingent fund. Its usefulness about the house seems to be conceded, and if Gen. Baker is to be censured, the censure will fall on a great many persons besides the Commissioner of Pensions.

There is another respect in which improper usage, to some extent, is shown by Gen. Baker's statement. The woman, Barnard, who has been making these charges through the newspapers for several months, and finally addressed them to Congress through the Speaker of the House, has been a copyist in the pension office, from which she was dismissed for incompetency and disobedience of orders. She had before been a clerk in the Fifth Auditor's office, whence she was dismissed for "general worthlessness and mischief making."

It further appears, and we quote from the General's own words, "One R. J. Hinton was transferred to my office from the census office January 1, 1872. Hinton had been in the census office *two years*, drawing *full pay* as a clerk, and *during the whole time had never rendered a day's service*. I found his name upon the rolls of my office. He never reported for duty, and never appeared except to draw his pay. From the beginning I determined to drive this class of persons from my rolls. I finally succeeded, and from that day to this, this newspaper correspondent has persistently assailed me through the columns of every journal into which he could gain admission."

Now if Hinton was for *two years* in the census office and *nearly as long* in the pension office *without doing any service*, is it absolutely certain that he is the only newspaper correspondent who contrives to keep his name on some pay roll of the departments, while he has a furlough to pursue his profession? The statement of Gen. Baker would seem to indicate that such cases are not so uncommon as they ought to be. There were, at least, two in his office.

Mrs. Barnard's charges of disgraceful military conduct, are shown to be utterly groundless by the broadest endorsement of his superior officers; and he makes a very successful rejoinder to the charge that he bought furniture for his house and paid for it from his contingent fund. He says that he is obliged to do much work out of office hours; and that, as a matter of convenience and economy, he had certain articles transferred to his room from the pension office, which are borne upon the lists of public property belonging to that office; that they are not his private property and have never been claimed as such.

Mr. Hager, of California, made a strong speech yesterday against the Pacific emigration from China. He said, among other things, that if emigration continued as at present, the Chinese would soon outnumber the Americans, and that Chinese women were kidnapped and taken to California for the most immoral purposes. He proposed that these things be made the subject of a convention between the countries.

Mr. Sherman's bill for equalizing the currency gets along slowly, but he has succeeded in making it the order for Monday, and he hopes after two or three days more hammering and blowing to get it up to a welding heat. In other words, he hopes to reach a vote by Wednesday or Thursday—perhaps on Tuesday.

The sub-committee (from the Committee on Banking) have completed their report in relation to the First National Bank, and find gross breaches of trust on the part of the officers which the laws are at present inadequate to punish. They will probably present some amendments to the Banking law for the action of Congress.

The appointment of Miss Ada Sweet, (the daughter of Gen. Sweet, who died while acting as first deputy in the office of Internal Revenue) to the important office of Pension Agent for the district of Illinois, is another innovation of President Grant. The Senate confirmed the nomination without the usual formality of a reference.

Peter Mall, who dates his letter at Morgantown, North Carolina, and signs his name by a cross, is concerned about the revenue from whisky, and writes to President Grant to have him send a special message to Congress on the subject. He says the people down in North Carolina can't "afford to fix up a still and make whisky according to law," but if everybody was allowed to still just as he pleased and then "give it in under oath," paying the collector 25 cents a gallon on what he made, a much larger amount would go into the treasury; and then, he says, "they would act honorably," and give the whisky in that was made," and it would "give the poor man an equal chance with the rich." He vouches for his union sentiments, referring the President to Gen. Caldwell, and adds: "If you will give me a special permit *to make a few runs for my own use* I will be greatly obliged." His letter was referred to the Int. Rev. Office, but no law was found for giving him a "special permit to make a few runs for his own use," and I have not heard that the President has issued any "special message" to Congress.

BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, March 23, '74.

Word comes here from New York and the other large cities that the delay of Congress to act on the financial situation is having a very depressing effect on the spring trade, and that there is great danger of a further reaction in monetary affairs. What business seems to require is a settlement of our financial policy. Merchants who buy goods abroad are at a loss how to regulate their purchases, and so wait and hang back; and dealers at home are equally uncertain, and so make small orders and "keep near shore." The great point is as to whether the circulation is to be increased or to remain as at present; whether it is to be redistributed as proposed by Mr. Sherman's bill; and whether there is to be an attempt to return to specie payments. Congress has now been in session four months and has indicated a purpose to make changes, but no action, as yet, foreshadows what is to be done, and the effect is very injurious to business interests.

Dio Lewis spreared at the temperance meeting in Lincoln Hall yesterday afternoon, and gave an intensely interesting account of the tidal wave which is sweeping over the west. The audience was greatly moved on the occasion, and all the indications point to a strong sympathetic feeling with the series of meetings to be held this week. Mr. Lewis is expected to speak more at length to-day.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Public Grounds have reported on the propriety of stopping work, as suggested by the resolutions of instruction, and do not "quite see it in that light." What was proposed was to stop work and return the money appropriated ($1,250,000) back into the treasury. The committee find that the buildings are scattered all over the country and are as much needed as any other work that is being done under the direction of the government, and they propose the plan of going on slowly.

The general principles which should control in the erection of public buildings they think are these: 1st, utility to be the foremost consideration; 2d, general unity; 3d, stateliness in preference to expensiveness; and lastly, that while the public buildings ought to share in the economy demanded by the severity of the times, they ought not to be singled out to bear the brunt of the reduction. The committee regard as necessary here: the occupation and enlargement of the City Hall; the enlargement of the Post-office building; a building for the Printing bureau of the Treasury; the completion of the Capitol grounds; and the beginning of the Library building.

The appropriation bills are unusually forward, but there is an immense amount of business cut out which does not get touched, and on questions of governmental policy there is no unity among Republicans, and it is generally thought that the action is not well calculated to advance the interests of the Republican party. It is said that Connecticut will follow the evil example of New Hampshire, and that Massachusetts is dissatisfied and sour over the Boston Collectorship and the onward march of Gen. Butler. More and more the indications point to trouble in Massachusetts politics.

There is nothing as yet to show who will be the successor of Mr. Sumner. Mr. Dawes, however, has the lead as yet, but it is believed that the Democrats (75) intend to be active in the canvass, and will probably cast their votes so as to defeat the Republican majority. Charles Francis Adams and E. R. Hoar are among the men who are deemed to be formidable. The conduct of Mr. Boutwell in the Simmons affair has deeply disgusted both sides, and he is just now under a very black cloud, which must greatly cripple his influence in the Senate.

The President does not take kindly the dispatch in the New York *Times* representing him as saying that all legislation in the interest of expanding the currency would meet with his veto. He says the statement is wholly unfounded, and that if he was a member of Congress he should regard such an intimation in advance of legislation as an unbecoming threat, to be resented.

The rumor that Secretary Rickardson is soon to resign his place is revived and seems to get some credit. It is not, at any rate, officially contradicted.

Judge Dent, Mrs. Grant's brother, who has been practicing law in this city for the last six years, died yesterday morning at his residence, aged 54. He has been a great sufferer from acute disease of the kidneys, and has not been expected to live for some time. Mrs. Grant, Nellie, Fred, and even the President have been mournful attendants at the bed-side of the sufferer, and the most devoted affection have been manifested by the Grants, who have spared no attention to the deceased during his long affliction, night or day. Curiously enough, the judge associated himself with the Catholic Church a few months ago.

Sunset Cox is against appropriating anything to the school interests of this District because his constituents are Germans, Irish, Norwegians, &c., who do not believe in general Education. Mr. Tremaine got even with him by taking the opposite ground for precisely the same reason. He said his district was larger than Mr. Cox's and that his constituents were Americans who *did* believe in general education, and who had a strong interest in the District of Columbia, which they regarded as part of their property.

BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1874.

Currency matters are current in both Houses of Congress, but the lower House has taken a step; its name, however, is not specie payments. On the other hand, the inflationists have it all their own way. The bill, as reported, fixed the limit of circulation for United States legal tender notes at $400,000,000. Mr. Dawes offered an amendment by the instruction of the committee, fixing the circulation, as it was before the panic, at 356 millions. It was, however, very emphatically voted down—70 to 172. An amendment by Mr. Roberts was next brought to a vote. It fixed the circulation at the old limit with the reserves already in circulation (26 millions added); that is to say 382 millions. But this amendment fared no better than the other, being voted down, 72 to 172. The vote on the bill as reported, which makes the whole 44 millions of reserves a part of the circulation was: yeas, 168, nays, 77. So, if the Senate does not put its foots on the bill, we shall have an addition to our circulating medium of 44 millions. But 26 millions are already afloat, leaving 18 millions as the actual amount of expansion above the present rate.

While the House was coming to this conclusion, the Senate were considering the currency question in another shape, and it was curious to note the very different views which gentlemen took of the action of the Treasury, in allowing the reserves to be issued. Mr. Conkling read from the report of the Senate proceedings, when the law of 1868 was under discussion, to show that leading Senators then expressed the opinion that the act conferred on the Secretary the right, at his discretion, to issue the reserves. Mr. Bayard, on the other hand, maintained that the act of the Secretary was utterly without the support of law, and had filled the country with alarm. Whichever is right, the fact remains that reserves were issued at the pressing demand of the people during the panic and produced a relief so manifest as to be a justification, if there were any tolerable grounds for it in the law.

The bill reported in the Senate as a substitute for Mr. Sherman's bill purports to be a bill for free banking, but is really a bill for multiplying banks and increasing currency in the west and south. It starts with the idea that all the States have a right to banks and currency in the same proportion as New York, and, after legalizing the National bank notes up to the present time ($382,000,000) it provides that all States that are not on a par with New York shall be free to establish banks of circulation till the par limit is reached, under the same restrictions as the present National banks; and that as fast as the *National* bank notes are issued the *United States* notes shall be retired, so as to prevent any undue inflation, till the National bank currency reaches $500,000,000 and the legal tender currency $300,000,000 when, if I understand the bill, the free bank feature is to be suspended. In other words it is a method of equalizing bank circulation.

We had another example of Congressional disinterested benevolence yesterday. You will remember that when the "grab bill" was passed, one of the great points argued in its favor was that it did away with the offensive feature of mileage in the old law and elected the justice of paying only the actual expenses of Congressmen in coming to Washington and returning home after the session. When the "grab" was repealed it was maintained that the best policy was to restore the old bill just as it stood, and to fix up the mileage some other time. Well, we thought that "some other time" had certainly come yesterday, but we were a little too fast.

On motion of Mr. Hoar it was made in order to offer an amendment to the legislative bill that no civil officer of the Government shall receive any compensation beyond his salary, or be allowed to use property or servants which are paid for by Government money. Then, on motion of Mr. Garfield, it was made in order to try an amendment for extending the hours of work in the departments. Then Mr. Smith, of Pa., moved for an order to try an amendment to have *members paid only their actual traveling expenses in coming to Congress and returning home.* Here was the long looked for opportunity to do away with a manifest injustice; but while they voted that an amendment to cut off perquisites from *others*, and to increase the burdens of the *clerks* should have a chance, when the legislative bill came to a vote, they *refused to open the mileage question*, taking care that their own bread and butter were not interfered with. That, I am sorry to say, is a fair sample of the spirit of the present Congress.

Mr. Boreman, from the Committee on Territories, has reported a bill for the Territory of Pembina.—The new Territory proposed embraces that portion of Dakota lying north of the 46 h parallel. It contains 71,000 square miles.

Judge Louis Dent was buried yesterday. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that what his physicians supposed to be a kidney disease was an extensive cancer, involving the spleen, pancreas, kidneys, liver and lungs. His case is one of great medical interest.

There is an intense feeling at the meetings for prayer called in the interest of the temperance movement, but nothing to indicate what will be the outcome. Washington is probably no more given to drunkenness than any other city of its size and circumstances, but it retains its southern proclivity for dealing in whiskies and wines, and there are, I think, only three groceries in the city that do not deal in them. Then all the druggists keep them on sale and the saloons are legion. The enemy is therefore entrenched here as in no Northern city; and if the women mean business they have got a big job on hand.

BUCKEYE.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

UP AT SING-SING—STOKES—HARD WORKED MERCHANTS—SOCIETY—TEMPERANCE—EXTRAVAGANCE—ST. PATRICK'S DAY AND THE IRISH—STREET MUSICIANS.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1874.

SING-SING—STOKES.

Your readers have mostly forgotten Stokes, and with him Jim Fisk. Well, such is life. The hero of to-day is forgotten to-morrow. Fisk lies in his bloody grave at Brattleboro, Stokes is in Sing-Sing prison, but no one mentions them now. I ran up to Sing-Sing the other day, and saw Stokes. He is employed in the prison as book-keeper for the great boot and shoe manufacturing house of Mellus, Trask & Ripley, of this city, who employ the labor of an immense number of convicts. Stokes tenaciously clings to the account he gave as a witness in his own behalf during the trial. He contends that his meeting with Fisk at the Grand Central Hotel was owing to accident, and not to any premeditated design to encounter his enemy and shoot him, as the prosecution claimed. Stokes said that when he caught sight of Fisk the latter was approaching him with speed. He added that he saw Fisk pull his pistol, and it was owing to the impulse of the moment—the instinct of self-preservation—that he drew his own weapon and fired. After discharging his revolver he jumped out of range, and gave the alarm to the attaches of the hotel. He is well treated, and does not complain, but it is evident that the change from the life of excitement in the city to the routine life he is compelled to lead is telling upon him. He said to Mr. Trask, of the firm in whose service he is for the nonce, that he would like to change places with him.

"You are as well off as you are," said the philosophic merchant. "Indeed, your situation is preferable to mine. You work so many hours and get excellent food and comfortable clothing. The change in fashions don't affect you, you have no cares on your mind, you work, eat and sleep. That is all I get for nearly twice as many hours labor and a million times more worry."

And speaking of

HARD-WORKED MEN,

there are no men in the world who labor so hard as the merchants of New York. The life of the average merchant is not as pleasant as that of the dray-horse, for he has more physical labor, and the mental worry thrown in. With expenses running into the thousands per week, with an interest account of Brobindignagian proportions, with his capital scattered all over the United States, and his solvency depending entirely on the solvency and promptness of ten thousand other men, some of whom are four thousand miles away, the trouble surrounding him is perpetual. He is compelled to be in his counting room at eight A. M., and from that on till night it is one perpetual strain. Every nerve in him is strung to the utmost tension, for a mistake or a neglect in the smallest matter may bring upon him ruin. They grow prematurely gray and nine-tenths of them die before their time. And the trouble is that out of every hundred, ninety-five end their business career with nothing. It is twenty-five years of labor and trouble and worry, only to go out finally in a panic, which they had nothing to do with, and which they could not prevent or provide against.

"SOCIETY."

What is called "Society" in New York, is a queer thing. The great city is full of people who have made money rapidly, and whose principal desire is to figure in what they call "Society," that is to say, to be recognized as people of fashion—to have their wealth recognized, and to have a certain status among the upper-crust. The real aristocracy are compelled to recognize these new creations to a certain extent, for the Almighty Dollar has a power anywhere in this world. A little law-suit in one of the courts of the city the other day developed some of the ways by which the shoddy aristocrats attain their notoriety. These papers give accounts of ladies present at certain balls, and their toilettes—for a consideration. They have a regular scale of prices which the fashionables pay. A mere modest mention costs $10; a complimentary adjective or two thrown judiciously in as to the lady's beauty, adds a five dollar note to the bill; a minute description of a toilette brings up the expense to $35, and a full description, from the white slipper to the top dressing, costs from $50 to $75. At one ball a husband had agreed with one of the reporters for a description of his wife, with which he was displeased when it appeared, and he refused to pay. The reporter took his revenge by suing him, and as he could prove contract he got judgment.

"Will not this expose ruin your business?" I inquired.

"Not at all," was his reply, "it will increase it, for it will show them all where they can get good accounts. But it has killed Mr. and Mrs. X. Everybody knows to a dead certainty that they contracted for my effort to make her appear as she desired—and all their kind friends will know that everything that is done for her hereafter is a matter of contract. They don't care what people *think*, for they are shoddy, but they dread proof."

And as the fellow's paper has been full of such work since, I rather think he was right in his conjecture as to the effect of his procedure.

Speaking of fashion, and the shams that seem to be a part of it, a lady advertises for employment as an "ornamental guest." She offers to assist at dinner or evening parties, and by her grace, wit and beauty contribute to the entertainment of the company. She will do everything in the highest style of art, but will expect a handsome compensation for her unique services.

You see you can get anything in New York for money.

TEMPERANCE.

Fulton, the Baptist pulpit orator, Talmadge and other preachers of the sensational order, are attempting to inaugurate the movement here that the women of the West have made so successful. But it cannot be made to work here. The rum interest is so strong—its devotees are so hardened and lawless, and what is more, the men of the city are so fearfully taken up by their business, that there can never be the swell created necessary to carry forward such a work. But the women of New York and Brooklyn are doing a splendid work nevertheless. They are taking drinking men by the hand and helping them into a better life, and by working in this way may have actually reformed thousands, and closed doggeries by cutting off their custom. The air is full of opposition to rum, and it cannot be but that some good will come out of the movement.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

A lady blazed all over with diamonds at a Fifth avenue party last week. On each shoulder she had four stars, the size of a dollar, made of diamonds. Her hair was set thickly with diamonds. There was a diamond baudeau upon her brow. She had diamond earrings and a diamond necklace. Upon the sides of her chest were two circles of diamonds. From them depended lines and curves of diamonds reaching to her waist, round which she wore a diamond girdle. On her skirts in front were large peacocks, wrought of lines of diamonds. There were rosettes of diamonds on her slippers, and diamonds large or small, all over her dress and person, wherever they could be placed. This lady's grandfather was a cart-man, her father a pawn-broker, and her husband—well, he lives upon the father. But it don't matter. The old gentleman is worth his millions, and as he still follows his business and is adding to his store, his daughter can afford it. He is never present at these parties though.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

As New York has more Irishmen than any city in Ireland, St. Patrick's Day is, of course, one of the great days that are observed. This year it was especially immense. Despite the soaking rain, the procession was over five miles in length, and the decorations carried were suberb. The Irish are a power in New York, and they are increasing every year, not only in numbers, but wealth and influence. When one of them gets up in the world he can command so many of the new-comers that it is no trouble for him to command position, and position here means money. Indeed, all that men care for position is to make money out of it, and they do it. The leaders of the various rings are in a few cases Americans, but the majority of them are Irishmen, and the lieutenants are always Irish.

STREET MUSICIANS.

About this time look out for street musicians. Your streets will be made vocal with the violin and harp, played by little Italian boys and girls, who leave New York this month, and get back early in the fall. These children constitute a class by themselves. They are all Italians, and are sold by their parents in Italy to speculators, who are called *Padrones*, who bring them to America and teach them to play, the Padrones paying the parents either a sum in gross, or a price per year. The little slaves are sent out, and are required to bring home so much money per day, the alternative being an unmerciful beating, which is religiously administered. A certain number of them are sent west every spring, to work the country, and it is a singular fact that they send to the Padrones regularly all that they get except the merest possible living. They have a fear of the Padrone; they regard him as a sort of a powerful devil who can find them and reach them anywhere, and this feeling is cultivated, for it makes it safe to send them abroad. The skulking loafers who live on these children are the most cruel, dissolute, debauched set that New York has. A law will be passed in the Legislature of the Sate this winter to break up this trade in children.

PIETRO.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

Politics—Disorderly Meetings—Election Riots—Whisky and Women Engaged—Drunkenness—English and American Women, etc., etc.

Correspondence of the BLADE.

LINCOLN, ENGLAND, Feb. 4, '74.

EDITOR BLADE: The dissolution of Parliament, on the 26th of January, took the British public by surprise, and the late members lost no time in appearing before their constituents to solicit their votes for re-election. Short and fierce has been the contest.

The Permissive Bill has made the present government somewhat unpopular with a large portion of the masses, in this place, anyway. More than a dozen different men gave me as a reason for not supporting the Liberal party, that they had been deprived of ther rights to buy a pot of beer between the hours of 11 o'clock p. m. and 6 a. m. working days, and that their right to buy a drop of something to drink on Sunday was limited to the hours between half-past 12 to half-past 2 p. m. and 6 and 10 o'clock p. m. Such oppression, they said, was outrageous.

I attended one of the Liberal meetings at the Corn Exchange that was very orderly indeed. But was much surprised to note that the only persons who uncovered were the speakers and the other gentlemen occupying the platform. There was not the presence of a lady to grace the meeting. In speaking of the opposition, the candidates used more courtesy than is generally observed in the United States. But many of the meetings were disorderly, interruptions being incessant. One hears a great deal of the law-and-order-abiding English; but, judging of the doings at this election, they are not entitled to the encomium when excitement surges the people.

Lincoln, the county seat of Lincolnshire, is a quaint-looking old city, containing twenty-five thousand inhabitants. Iron ore has lately been discovered here, (but it is taken hence to be smelted,) and foundries having recently been established, thousands of working men are here employed. On Saturday night previous to the election on Monday, Feb. 2d, a crowd gathered in front of Sheriff R. C. Olding's draper shop and dwelling, 216 High street, and broke in all the windows, not leaving a piece of glass as big as your hand. It is claimed that the servants of the Sheriff were the first aggressors by throwing bottles at the crowd. Besides the twenty-three regular city policemen, the authorities swore in six or seven hundred special constables, and a company of soldiers was also sent for to keep the peace, in case of emergency.

On the day of election Main street was thronged, and after dark the crowd increased till you could hardly pass in the middle of the street. It seems to be a time-disgraced custom for the people of this city to break windows on election days; and every one was expecting it to be done on this occasion. They were not disappointed. They set fire to barrels of tar and rolled them through the street, which intensified the excitement. Nearly all the special constables and soldiers were quartered at the Great Northern Hotel. Here the crowd was the most dense. Soon the lights in the soldiers' quarters were heard to crash, and all the windows were completely demolished. The Great Northern bar-room was next set upon, and the fine plate glass, three-eighths of an inch thick, was soon broken into small pieces. But the rioters took good care to steal all the liquor within their reach before breaking many of the bottles. At a late hour the Riot Act was read, and the soldiers cleared the streets.

Being desirous of picking up items in this very religious city, the writer was in the mob. On election days in America it is rare to see ladies and boys conspicuously mixed up with those who congregate on such occasions. But of the five or six thousand persons in the streets of Lincoln, on last Monday night, I am quite certain that one half of them were women, and children under fourteen. A great many were under the influence of liquor, children and women, I am sorry to say, as well as men. And several of the special constables were so drunk that they could hardly march down the street.

During the six weeks I have been in this city I have seen more drunken women than I did in the twenty-three years in America. But this must be taken into consideration: There is not that discretion in adhering to rules of propriety in England that there is in America. An angel painted on the sign-board of a dram-shop near where I am staying, appears to be a sore temptation to many of the weaker sex of this place, for hundreds of them may be seen passing in and out during the day. Being puzzled as to the character of these persons, I inquired if they were good women. "Of course they are," was the reply, and they added: "A respectable girl attends the bar, and why is not the place good enough for respectable women to go to for a drink?" Of course there are but a small percentage of the community who think thus. But it is painful to see the habit of drinking increase to such a fearful extent among the women. Going up the main street, the morning after the election, I counted broken windows in ten different houses. Some had but few holes in them, while others were riddled. The missels used were pieces of bricks, stones, lead and iron, and thrown by means of the "catapult." This can be done by simply pulling the elastic, and without any motion of the body, so that detection is a difficult matter.

Mr. Seely (Liberal) and Col. Chaplin (Conservative) were elected to represent this borough. The former having the honor of being returned to his seat. Bells were rung merrily when the result of the election was known; but the excitement was quite as intense as it was on the day of the election. The authorities sent off all the barrels of pitch that were likely to be found by the mob. Nevertheless several burning barrels of this inflammable stuff were rolled through the street. There were piles of stone and pieces of brick also taken out of the way. The magistrates put placards requesting all peacable citizens to remain indoors after drak, and gave as a warning that all who went into the street after that time would do so at their peril. Like many others of the curious, I went into the streets to see what was going on. There were not nearly so many persons in the street as there was Monday night, nor did they look so respectable. But there was quite a crowd out, and many women and children among them, but no attempt was made to break windows.

Finally, the Mayor appeared on the steps of the Great Northern, and told the people if they did not go home the soldiers would be called out to clear the streets. But stir they did not, for they wanted to see the red jackets. Two or three of us, who appeared to be a little greener than the rest, walked between two lines of the infantry, admiring the fellows. And when they formed lines across the street, they asked this chap in an earnest manner what he was doing there; and he was advised to hurry home as quickly as possible. The authorities had their hands full driving people home. A soldier and a policeman might be seen running half a dozen men and women up one street, then down another and through the little alleys. And no sooner would the officers return to the main street, than back they would come, and shout at them in a very provoking manner. Some arrests were made, and a few got hurt; but nothing serious, I believe. I am informed that the policemen had been intimidated before the elections, by receiving anonymous funeral cards. Any way, the civil authorities appeared to be afraid to attempt to stop one of the worst pieces of malicious mischief that I ever beheld. Now, were as many people to congregate in the streets of an American city, as were seen on Main street, Lincoln, on last Monday and Tuesday nights, five hundred orators would have been found giving expression to their political sentiments. But all would have had the good taste to disperse as soon as the vote was declared. The Americans are sufficiently alive to their best interests to have the ladies educated in politics as well as other things, but they go to political meetings, where good speaking is supposed to be heard, and not in the streets to watch the rabble.

When I first came into this city, I walked the streets some three hours, one night, on purpose to see if there were not some unpleasant features of vice to be seen; but I saw nothing to complain of, nor did I hear a vulgar word. I told my cousin Tom that the people of Lincoln were evidently better behaved than I had ever seen before. "You had better leave the place while your opinion of it is so favorable," he replied. I did not come to England prepossessed unfavorably of the country. But I must say that since I have been here many things have pained me; and sometimes I am shocked.

As a general thing in the United States you will find the ladies busy, even among the working classes; they will sew, knit, crochet, or do something, when the duties of the day are over, or at leisure moments during the day. They won't stand and gossip with nothing in their hands. The other day I saw the wives of half a dozen laboring men standing on the outside of the doors of the tenement houses which they occupied, and gossip with each other for two hours. Everything from millinery shops and dressmakers' shops to pawnbrokers' shops was discussed, and they seemed to know a good deal of the latter. They paid no attention to my presence. Modesty is a rare virtue, and it is well known that the American ladies are very modest. Their language will always be couched in modesty when speaking with the opposite sex anyway. But it is not so here. The lower classes here are not modest in their conversation. And their appearance is slatternly as you can imagine. Many here are on a very low grade, and they manifest no ambition to rise. Instead of newspaper and book reading by their own fires, the laboring men take their earnings to buy beer, and spend their evenings at the public houses. And imitating the bad example of their husbands, the wives gossip away their time, instead of making their homes attractive.

The Americans are inclined to exercise their faculties too much, and exhaust their energies too much by incessant thinking; hence their physical stamina is not the best. But the English cannot be said to hurt themselves with too much thinking, for they seem to trouble themselves about what they are going to eat and drink more than anything else.

How painful it is, to think that workingmen should object so stoutly to that which is intended to their own elevation as the Permissive Bill does, for drunkenness is the ruin of hundreds here. If the poor people of this country were better educated, they evidently would be inclined to take better care of what they do have, and rise out of their degraded condition. The generally good wages which the laboring men are now getting for their work in this country does not seem to improve their condition in this country a bit. I was amused the other day, to see gentlemen's fine carriages, drawn by four smashing horses, sent to the dwellings of poor working men to bring them up to the polls to vote. One candidate was seen going through the street in company with a chimney sweep. Poor Sweep! all the candidate will need of thee till another election will be to sweep the soot out of his chimney.

Respectfully, MINER.

"W. C. HAMILTON & Co.—After having sold your Kress Fever Tonic for the last five or six years, we take pleasure in saying that in a drug trade of twenty-five years, we never sold an ague remedy that gave more general satisfaction, and we recommend it as a worthy preparation." This certificate comes from J. P. Brooks & Son, of Eaton, Ohio. Write them if you want to know. The remedy is for sale at the drug stores of your place, and is warranted to cure ague.

One Live Tooth

is worth a dozen dead ones, and to secure the teeth from decay, it is only necessary to use the Fragrant Sozodont. The odor of this pure preparation is so delightful, that it is a luxury to apply it, and its beneficial effect upon the teeth is marvellous.

Unite your shattered China with Spalding's Glue.

Neglected Coughs and Colds—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or Cold or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, often works upon the Lungs.

Musical Guest.

The *Musical Guest* and *Literary Journal* published by W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, O., is truly an enterprising publication. Each number contains new music, both easy and difficult, by various composers, original stories, poems, sketches, travels, musical news, &c. "A Five Months' Tour in California," which was noticed in Weekly BLADE of February 5th, will commence in the May number of this monthly. To all our readers desiring a journal of this class, we would recommend the *Guest*. It is only $1.00 per annum.

"The large Music Publishing House of OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston, suffered from fire on Tuesday evening last; the upper part of their main building being destroyed. We are glad to learn that, although many thousands of valuable books were ruined by fire or water, their remaining stock in other buildings and in branch stores is quite large enough for present demands, and a large corps of printers and binders will soon supply what has been lost. A very few days interruption of active business is all they anticipate.

They have temporarily removed to No. 225 Washington street, opposite Franklin, where they may at present be addressed.

Money is thrown away by all who do not buy the Cable Screw Wire fastened Shoes. They are the easiest, most pliable and serviceable. Look out for imitations. All genuine goods bear the Patent Stamp.

LUMBRIDGE & Co., BANKERS, 39 WALL ST., N. Y., send free to any address their book, explaining a new and safe system of operating in stocks, on capital as low as $50, without risk. Puts and Calls negotiated at market rates. Fifty dollars for fifty shares of any stock. Send for a copy.

L. W. HAMILTON & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 Broad st., N. Y., have published a very interesting book entitled "How Fortunes are made in Wall Street," which they will mail free to any address. All interested in stock speculations should call or send for a copy.

YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

In many affections peculiar to females *Kearney's Extract Buchu* is unequalled by any other remedy, as in chlorosis or rentention, irregularity, painfulness or suppressions of customary evacuations, ulcerated state of the uterus, leucorrhœa, barrenness, and all complaints incident to the sex, no matter from what cause originating. It is prescribed by all physicians and midwives in labor pains, after confinement, bed wetting in children, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and ages. Depot 104 Duane street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. Be sure and get Kearney's.

—You "feel dull and heavy about the head," "have frequent and painful headaches," "can't think of things," "costive," "food don't digest," "can't work worth a cent," "don't feel right," and "you don't know what's the matter." Your system is locked up, that's what is the matter, and you are in danger of congestion. A bottle of Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion will set your physical machinery to work again. Try it. Your druggist will furnish you the remedy.

Nervous Debility.

A depressed, irritable state of mind; a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; no energy or animation; confused head, weak memory, often with debilitating, involuntary discharges. The consequence of excesses, mental overwork or indiscretions. The Nervous Debility finds a sovereign cure in Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. It is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price $5, for a package of five boxes and a large $2 vial of powder, which is important in old, serious cases; or $1 per single box. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PLAIN, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

Children Often Look Pale and Sick

From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton street, New York. Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25c. a box.

The Household Panacea and Family Liniment

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever, for Internal and External use. Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood. The Household Panacea is Purely Vegetable and all healing. Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, sprain, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

$1,000 PER WEEK

CAN BE MADE by any smart man who will keep his business to himself. Address B. F. CHARES, Jersey City, N. J.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD PIANO-FORTE. HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED. Teaches practical piano playing and theoretical music thoroughly. Clarke's New Method for the Piano-Forte carries the pupil by easy gradations to the highest practical results. Sent by Mail, Price, $2.75. LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.

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AMATEUR CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE TO THE FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN. ENLARGED AND IMPROVED. Magnificent Colored Plate. Hundreds of Engravings, beside Descriptive Price List of 3000 varieties of choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Rare Gladiolus, Lilies, &c., &c. Full directions for culture. Complete in every respect. Sent free on receipt of two stamps. Address WASHBURN & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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Our SPRING CATALOGUE of FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, BULBS, ROOTS, &c., consisting of 100 pages, with more than 250 illustrations of Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and of the various implements and ornaments appertaining to the care, cultivation and adornment of the house, lawn and garden, is now ready, and will be sent free to all on application.

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The Standard Liniment of the United States.

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Large Size $1.00. Medium 50c. Small 25c. Small Size for Family Use, 25 cents.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.

Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs, and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other countries.*

Our *testimonials*

TOLEDO UNIVERSITY OF ARTS AND TRADES.

Our citizens are familiar with the munificent bequests of the late JESUP W. SCOTT, for the endowment of the above mentioned educational institution, which, if completed according to the plans of its founder and benefactor, must redound in an eminent degree to that practical as well as scientific knowledge regarding the arts and trades in our midst which alone can lead to their highest development. In October, 1872, Mr. JESUP W. SCOTT and his wife conveyed 160 acres of land, three miles from the postoffice, near the junction of the Air Line, Old Line, and Detroit branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, in trust, to a Board of Trustees, composed of the following persons: WM. H. SCOTT, FRANK J. SCOTT, MAURICE A. SCOTT, WM. H. RAYMOND, CHARLES W. HILL, RICHARD MOTT, SARAH R. L. WILLIAMS and ALBERT E. MACOMBER, for the following objects and purposes: "To establish an institution for the promotion of the arts and trades, and the related sciences, by means of lectures and oral instruction; of models and representative works of art; of cabinets of minerals; of museums instructive of the mechanic arts; and of whatsoever else may serve to furnish artists and artisans with the best facilities for a high culture in their respective occupations, in addition to what are furnished by the public schools of the city. Also, to furnish instruction in the use of phonographic characters, and to aid their introduction into more general use by writing and printing, and also to encourage health-giving, invigorating recreations." Subsequently, Mr. W. H. RAYMOND gave the institution $20,000 for the endowment of a Professorship, $15,000 of which has been applied in purchasing and fitting up the building at the corner of Adams and Tenth streets. By the will of JESUP W. SCOTT a second bequest was made by that philanthropist, embracing various valuable lots in this city, whose estimated value at this time is $69,000.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. SCOTT's entire endowment fund amounts to $150,000, and, with our rapidly growing city, its increase must be constant and certain. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held March 21st, after the presentation and adoption of resolutions of condolence relative to the death of Mr. JESUP W. SCOTT, it was recommended that "the Board invite the city of Toledo to assume the trusts confided to this organization" in order that the bequest may be made available with less delay than if dependent upon private aid. Under an act passed April 16th, 1870, entitled "an act to enable cities of the first class to aid and promote education," the City Government has fully authority to levy a tax of one-half mill on the dollar for this purpose, and as so small a sum is incomparable to the great advantages to be derived therefrom, the educational interests of our City certainly demand that the trust should be accepted by our City Government, especially as under the above mentioned law the University of Arts and Trades will be the complement of our Public High School, and will furnish to our youth, what they now so greatly need, the opportunity for the continuance of such studies as will fit them for the industrial arts and trades upon which national prosperity and development so largely depend. As the term of our present City Council is near its close, we would suggest that the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for the City in order to the full acceptance of this trust, would be a most suitable conclusion to the year's faithful labors.

OUR LIQUOR LAW.

The people of Ohio seem almost to have forgotten that they have a liquor law upon their statute book, the enforcement of which has closed every saloon in Noble county, and which might be made to close every retail liquor establishment in the State. The Cleveland *Leader* thus briefly states the provisions of this law:

By the first section of the act of May 1, 1854, it is provided that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, to sell, in any quantity, intoxicating liquors to be drank in, upon or about the building or premises where sold, or to sell such intoxicating liquors to be drank in any adjoining room, building, or premises, or other place of public resort connected with said building.

Section 2 prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor to minors, unless upon the written order of their parents, guardians or family physician.

Section 3 prohibits the sale of liquor to intoxicated persons, or to persons in the habit of being intoxicated.

Section 4 declares all places where intoxicating liquors are sold contrary to this act, "common nuisances," and provides ample authority for their abatement.

Section 8 provides ample penalties against any person who shall violate these sections.

It is not made the exclusive duty of any particular officer or set of officers to see to the enforcement of these provisions. Any citizen has the right, by entering his complaint and furnishing the requisite proofs, to put the law in motion and thus secure the intended result.

The *Leader* does not think much of the Prohibitionists, who, instead of striving to enforce this law, and thereby secure the object which they profess to desire so much, are engaged in efforts to organize a new party and to secure office. About this class of men, it has this to say:

If the zealous Prohibitionists must have coercion, here is their chance. They have no right to shirk personal responsibility or attempt to throw this burthen upon others by hiding themselves under the banner of a political organism. You want the force of law. It is at hand. Take and use it, if you will, but do not ask for more till you are willing to use what you have. It is most ample. Gentlemen need not seek office for this purpose; citizenship is all the office reqired. No political party is needed. Let there be no dodging. You want coercion. Take off your broadcloth, gentlemen, and go at it if you must, and see what will happen.

If the Prohibitionists cannot enforce the law which we now have, pray tell us what law they could enforce which would suppress the traffic in intoxicating drinks. If legal suppression is what they want, let them at once go to work for the enforcement of the Adair law. If it is office the leaders want, let them not sail under false colors.

☞ SAMUEL FORBES, who has been largely identified with the Public Works of Ohio, and well known throughout the country as an able civil engineer, died at his residence in Dayton on Wednesday, aged 81 years.

☞ Seed dealers inform us that there is an unusual demand for spring wheat, on the part of farmers in this Valley, which indicates a purpose to grow a large quantity of that grain this season. While winter wheat is most profitable, where a good crop can be produced, there are so many chances for a failure that farmers are beginning to divide their crops, to a considerable extent, between the winter and spring varieties.

☞ In the contested election case, the State Senate Friday declared, by a unanimous vote, that ISAAC WELSH, the Republican candidate, was duly elected. So GEO. WEIMER did not get into office through a rotten hole in the Democratic party after all.

☞ Senator THURMAN calls himself an old fashioned hard money Democrat, whereupon the Cincinnati *Enquirer* "goes for him" in a manner which indicates anything but a spirit of brotherly love between the apostles of modern Democracy.

☞ ANTOINE LANG, a soldier under NAPOLEON, died at Delphos on Thursday, aged 100 years. Soldiers who served under NAPOLEON are becoming few and far between—less numerous even than WASHINGTON's servants.

☞ Members of the Constitutional Convention for the Northwest are at home on a brief furlough. We learn from them that the Convention will probably not be able to complete its work before the first of May.

☞ The House has passed the bill to redistrict the State. We have already published the districts as it proposes to make them. The Sixth District, under this bill, embraces the counties of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Wood and Seneca.

☞ The Legislature has rescinded its resolution to adjourn on the 27th inst., and will probably adjourn about the tenth of April.

COLD WATER TICKET.

Prohibition Convention at Gough Hall Yesterday Afternoon—Nominations.

Friday afternoon, delegates from the several wards met at Gough Hall, for the purpose of nominating a Prohibition ticket for the coming election. The meeting was called to order by D. N. Trowbridge, who briefly stated the object of the Convention. Don A. Pease moved that D. N. Trowbridge, Clarence Morris and P. F. Scannel, be elected the permanent President, Vice President and Secretary of the Convention, which motion was seconded and carried. On motion, the names of the delegates from the wards were taken. Mr. Morris moved, and it was seconded, that the Convention proceed with the nomination of a ticket. Mr. Eberly moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions, to express the feeling of the meeting. The motion was seconded, and the chair appointed D. C. Eberly, A. L. Smith, and E. G. Peckham, to constitute that committee. Mr. Pease moved that a committee, to consist of one delegate from each ward represented, be appointed to make nominations. The motion was carried, and the following delegates were appointed by the chairman: 1st Ward, E. G. Peckham; 2d Ward, Edson Allen; 3d Ward, C. Morris; 5th Ward, H. M. Hanson; 7th Ward, J. Radcliffe; 8th Ward, D. A. Pease. The two committees then retired, and after some discussion returned with the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The traffic in intoxicating drinks sustains the relation of the most efficient cause to drunkenness, and its concomitant evils, pauperism and all those crimes which entail nine-tenths of the taxation upon the people and endanger the lives, property and social welfare of our citizens: and

WHEREAS, Experience and logic have proven that such traffic can only be removed, to the extent that other offenses against the welfare and safety of the people are removed, by the power of the Government, vested in its Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments; and

WHEREAS, Such power can only be concentrated and so vested through the instrumentality of a political party distinctly and unequivocally committed to the work of abolishing said traffic; and

WHEREAS, Neither the Democratic or Republican parties are nor can be so committed without destroying their organization, by reason of the fact that the elements which compose them are either opposed to, or not united in favor of, the abolishment of said traffic; therefore,

Resolved, That we call upon all citizens who are in favor of making an earnest, honest and unrelenting attempt to rid our people of this tax-devouring, industry-consuming, crime-producing, life and property endangering, misery and poverty-making curse, to unite with us in placing men in office who have no rum constituency to serve, and hence will enforce such laws against the traffic as we may at present have, or give us more as the effective abolishment of the said business demand.

Resolved, That the present condition of our City finances, whereby we have at least a deficiency of over $88,000 in the five funds provided for the maintenance of the City Government, is proof of the general demoralization and corruption always to be found in the ranks of political parties having no vital issues to divert their attention from the spoils of office and the reckless expenditure of the people's money in order to subserve personal ends by bowing to the demands of classes and cliques, who have votes to exchange for jobs and improvements, whereby private interest may be subserved at the public expense.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, if elected, to use every honorable means in our power to ameliorate the present condition of our city finances and provide against any further expenditures of moneys than is necessary to keep reasonable and healthy pace with the legitimate growth of our city, and to meet its actual demands and wants for practical business purposes, and the protection of the lives, peace and property of our people.

Resolved, That we will continue to give as we have in the past, our most sincere, moral and financial support so far as may be in our power, to the "Woman's Temperance Movement," and all other moral or legal movements directed against the existence, or designed for the abatement, of this terrible evil.

Resolved, That we are unequivocally in favor of giving the women of our land who, but for their sex, would be entitled to vote, the right of suffrage and the right to hold office under the same rules, regulations and privileges enjoyed by men.

The Nominating Committee reported the following nominations:

Street Commissioner—vacant—Clerk of Police Court, P. F. Scannel; three Justices—Clarence Morris, B. F. Miller, H. J. Olds; Trustee of Water Works, Henry Moores; Trustee of Cemetery, John Woodruff; Four Constables—John Robinson, A. W. Morton, John Burnham, John Young.

On motion of Mr. Smith the report was referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion one delegate from each ward was appointed to confer with the nominees, in order to see if they would accept the nominations and work for their election. The following is the Committee:

1st Ward, A. Cook; 2d, Edson Allen; 3d, C. Morris; 4th, L. W. Waldron; 5th, H. C. Nicholas; 7th, J. Radcliffe; 8th, J. T. Heuing.

On motion a committee at large was appointed which consisted of D. N. Trowbridge, W. Chamberlain, and D. A. Pease, together with the names given above.

On motion convention adjourned *sine die*.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

A Passenger on the Lake Shore Railway Robbed of $240—Cool Assurance of the Thief until Discomfited by the Return of His Victim from Chicago.

As the noon train from Chicago was pulling out of the depot Thursday an old gentleman passenger, *en route* for Iowa was arrested by a well appearing man of about forty-five years of age, who asked him for a dollar and at the same time offering a check as security. The passenger stated he had no money to lend, and did not want the paper he knew nothing about. At the same time a newsboy coming through the train the old gentlemen took a paper, and pulled out a well filled wallet to give the lad his half dime. In opening his pocket book he exposed to view considerable money, when the stranger, apparently for a joke, took a $20 bank-note and started for the end of the car. The victim suspected no evil intent until the man had slipped out on the platform and swung himself from the train which was just getting under motion, at the Air-Line Junction.

Finding it impossible to leave the train now moving at a rapid rate, he sought out the conductor, to whom he made complaint. This functionary at once telegraphed to Detective CAVANAUGH, at the Union Depot, the particulars of the affair, as well as a description of the thief.

The officer after a long search, found his man in train No. 4, that leaves the depot at about 6 o'clock in the evening. He charged him with the theft, and provoked by his cool assurance in denying his guilt, took him into custody and telegraphed to Chicago, to have the prosecuting witness returned. This he succeeded in doing, and Peter Moore, as the thief calls himself, was fully recognized as the man who committed the robbery. Notwithstanding Moore's earnest statement that he is a barkeeper at Sandusky and never saw his victim, the Judge ordered him locked up in default of $5,000 bail, for a further examination.

SHOALS AND SANDS.

Among the Marines—Nautical Notes From Along the Lakes.

Vessels in the harbor are being repaired and repainted, and in some instances they are already in the sail-makers hands, having their wings made, and fitted. Owners and commanders of crafts are arriving daily to superintend the work and put in readiness everything for a speedy start. Sailors are in demand, although season rates have not yet been determined on. Shippers and carriers do not quite agree, therefore few engagements are reported; vessel owners appear confident of a good season, while shippers have a contrary way of thinking, believing that the early opening of navigation and the growth of the lake marine, over that of last season will have a tendency to reduce rates, and make the Carrier the victim. The following

ITEMS OF INTEREST

to mariners we glean from our exchanges:

The following vessels will run in the Buffalo, Toledo and Detroit lines, touching at Cleveland on the passage.

Steamer.	Captain.
Tioga	D. McFarland.
Olean	George Bowie.
New York	——
Elmira	——

The vessel-owners of Chicago are about to effect an organization to advance their interests and to protect their rights. The owners of every port were advised to go and do likewise, so that a full delegation of vessel owners may be secured.

Capt. William Thorne, of the steam barge Alpena, was seriously injured at Detroit Wednesday last. He was engaged in putting a new boiler in his craft, when a chain fell from the shears and struck him on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound.

The propeller Birckhead, which arrived at Detroit Tuesday from Marine City, has gone in to dry dock to get arches inserted and to be housed-in, so that she may be adapted for the grain trade.

During the past year the Chicago Bible Society distributed 1127 Bibles on 716 vessels, and at the same time the ladies were sending poor sick sailors elsewhere for support.

The propellers St. Joseph and Benton are to run betwen Cleveland and Cheboygan. The side-wheel steamer Clinton will run up as far as Tawas and Au Sauble.

The fifteen new vessels built at Detroit during the past winter have an aggregate carrying capacity of 578,000 bushels of grain.

The steam barge Bay City has gone into dry dock at Detroit to get a new wheel.

Capt. Jasper Humphrey has been appointed Inspector of Vessels at Milwaukee for the ensuing year.

The four-masted barge Ballentine arrived in Cleveland from Detroit yesterday.

Capt. D. H. Pheatt, a veteran lake commander, has retired from service to engage in business at Washington.

On Monday night the steamer Daniel Ball will commence her regular trips between East Saginaw and Bay City.

The Government will discontinue the marine hospital at Cleveland, on account of the cost.

The propeller Elmira has not been purchased by the Union Steamboat Company as reported.

A fine propeller is approaching completion at Port Robinson. She will cost $40,000.

The steamer Jay Cooke has resumed her trips between Detroit and Sandusky.

The Manistee lighthouse has received a new and improved lens of the fifth order.

A new line of steamers is to be established between Detroit and Lexington.

The harbor of Duluth is covered with thick ice for twenty miles out.

The Goodrich Line will commence their regular trips about the 1st of April.

Three steamers are making regular trips between the Island and mainland.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Lighthouse Board have issued the following: Notice is hereby given that on and after the opening of navigation in the spring of 1874 a light will be exhibited from the tower recently erected on Grosse Point, Lake Michigan, near Evanstown, Ill.

The apparatus, which will illuminate 240 degrees of the horizon, is of the second order, and will show a fixed white light, varied by red flashes at intervals of three minutes.

The tower is circular, of brick, and is connected by a covered way with the keeper's dwelling, also of brick.

The focal plane is 90 feet above the base of the tower and 119 feet 6 inches above the level of the lake, which corresponds to a range of visibility of eighteen and one-half statute miles.

The geographical position of the light is approximately as follows:

Latitude, 42 degrees, 55 minutes north.
Longitude, 87 degrees 39 minutes west.

SINFUL MAN.

Doings in the Courts—Grand Jury Returns Another Batch of Indictments—John Henry Charged with Grand Larceny—The Burglars—Other Matters.

The Grand Jury, which has been in session at the Court-House for the past week or two, Friday made a return to the Court of a large batch of indictments, and was then discharged *sine die*. The new "grist" contains every shade of charge from intended murder to liquor selling, and larceny. As will be seen, the burglars who were arrested some days since have been dealt with, and John Henry has a charge of grand larceny added to those already pending against him. The following is the

LIST OF INDICTMENTS:

Wm. Norman, burglary and larceny, committed March 1st in and upon the premises of Washington Heuling.

Wm. Hull, same as above.

John Cochran, burglary and larceny, committed March 20, in and upon the premises of Samuel M. Young and Mrs. George A. Bishop.

Thomas Martin, same as above.

Wm. Burns, grand larceny, committed Feb. 28, against P. T. Caldwell.

John Henry, grand larceny, committed Oct. 24, 1873, in the taking away of one draft, given for the payment of money, made by the First National Bank of Saginaw on the 21st of October, 1873, on the North National Bank of New York, for payment to Kraus & Smith, of $124.75 of the property of Chas. H. Swain, L. Burdick and H. E. Brucksetiker. Another count in the indictment relates to the taking of a draft for a like amount, upon the same date, the property of Dennis Coglin.

Patrick Kelley, assault with intent to rob, committed February 20th, against Chas. Whitney.

Thomas Cowan, assault with intent to murder, committed February 10th against Alfred Sparks.

John Cowan, same as above.

E. Momeny, selling intoxicating liquors, committed March 10th, against Geo. Southwick.

Norman Purdy, selling intoxicating liquors, committed March 15, against David Peters.

Adam Welker, keeping gaming devices, Feb. 20th, by Samuel Reynolds, John Reynolds and Henry Clayton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The case of Robert Hines, who was convicted at the present term of the Common Pleas Court, of receiving stolen property, and sentenced to the penitentiary, has been taken to the Supreme Court, upon a writ of error, and until the hearing of the same the defendant will remain in the Lucas County jail.

Louis Burnstein is still on trial before Judge Seney, upon a charge of burglary and larceny committed against J. M. Gloyd, Esq. The principal witnesses for the State are Chas. Rapp and Chris. Johann, who were sentenced to the penitentiary last term. The defense will attempt to establish an *alibi*.

DEATH OF CONDUCTOR PALMER.—Conductor PALMER, whose death occurred at Elkhart, Indiana, Thursday morning, will be buried to-morrow at White Pigeon. The funeral services will be held at Elkhart, after which the remains will be conveyed by a special train to White Pigeon. Parties from this city who desire to attend the funeral will leave on the 11.45 train to-night.

Mr. PALMER, at the time of his death was sixty-eight years of age, and one of the oldest conductors in the country, having commenced Railroad work twenty-five years ago as passenger conductor on the Vermont Central Railway. He was on the Vermont & Canada road a short time, and then came to Chicago in the fall of 1854, in the employ of the M. S. & N. I. Railway, as yardmaster for a short time, after which he assumed the position of passenger conductor, which filled up to the time of his death.

LEGAL NOTICE.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER and the heirs, devisees and legal representatives of Abraham Shoemaker, whose names and places of residence are unknown, will take notice that on the 27th day of March, 1874, John W. Fuller filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, against them, alleging that he is owner and in possession of the east one half of the northwest quarter of section 35, town 9, range 5, Spencer Township, Lucas county, Ohio, and praying that his title thereto against defendants, and that said defendants be barred from any interest therein. Defendants are required to answer said petition on or before the 30th day of May, 1874.

JOHN W. FULLER.
By Bissell & Gorrill, his Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE heirs and legal representatives of Jesse Hawley, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and William Job, will take notice that on the 27th day of March, 1874, Frederick Domrose filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, against them, alleging that he is owner of south 30 acres of west half of northwest quarter section 17, town 2, U. S. R., Lucas county, Ohio, and in possession thereof, and that defendants, who appear to have some interest of record therein, but in fact, have no interest, and praying that they may be barred therefrom, and that his title may be quieted to said land. Defendants are required to answer on or before May 30th, 1874.

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FREDERICK DOMMROSE.

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For the Single Leap, $10.

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MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Morton's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Buiruch, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Ziscadio.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2.26; in harness to 3.27, Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2.35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2.27; and Fanty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2.32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2.26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

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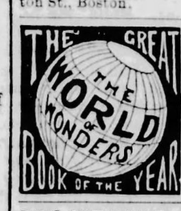

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While I will admit that keeping and caring for a few colonies of bees requires no great expenditure of time or money, I am not of those who advise all to go into the business, for if they do, five of every six will fail. Let no man or woman ever throw away money enough to pay for a stand of bees unless the buyer have courage and patience enough to open a hive in any weather and handle the combs the same as they would open a stable door and clean off a horse or milk a cow.

Neither should any one buy bees expecting them to take care of themselves, for they need care now and then or they soon dwindle away and are gone.

Every one—no matter whether he lead what is called a charmed life or not—requires the person protected while at work among his bees.

To those who are commencing, and until familiarity causes the loss of fear, a pair of good gauntlet gloves and a veil are necessary, but after the fear and trembling occasioned by the thought of opening a hive full of bees has ceased to have its horrors, all protection except the veil will be dispensed with.

A good bee veil is made by taking a yard of black netting—costing usually about 20 cents—and sewing the ends together, thus making a bag open at the top and bottom. Then with a half yard of good strong rubber cord, run through the meshes at the ends, you have a veil which will slip on over the crown of an old hat, and by drawing up and tying at the neck, you have all the protection required, for if properly made and adjusted no bee can touch your face or neck, consequently there need be no fear of stings, and besides it is light and one can see through it nearly as well as if not worn.

With the above named requisites one can make up his mind to buy some bees and try his luck—and that word "luck" requires an explanation right here. Luck in bee keeping is simply knowing how to take care of bees and attending to their wants, whenever they require attention—just the same as luck in raising cattle, horses, hogs or any other kind of stock—no work and no bees.

Always, if possible, buy in the spring. At that time the hives have the best honey in the combs, and the risk of wintering has passed.

If you buy from a man who makes bee keeping a business you will, in nine cases out of ten, do best, for no man wishes to permit a second class stock to go out of his apiary who has his interests at stake.

It is necessary that the hive be pretty well filled with straight combs, and that there be a number of bees in the hive—dark combs are no objection. In moving to your house, if in a box hive, turn bottom up. If in a movable frame hive if not already fixed so they are stationary, have them made so, and then ventilate with some wire cloth and carry either in a good spring wagon, or pack plenty of hay or straw around the hive to prevent sudden jars from breaking the combs. A warm day should be taken for the purpose, because if very cold, many are lost in wandering about the hive away from the cluster.

One who has never had any experience should not buy more than three or four colonies to begin with, and even a less number will generally be better until the few can be successfully managed.

Every hive needs protection from sun and rain. A few short boards laid on top loosely with a cross piece under, to give an air space, is all that is necessary.

Confine the boards by laying on top a heavy stone—which, by the way, in this windy country, is of service to keep the hive from blowing over.

Always point your hives to the east, that the morning sun may prevent those which fly from chilling. With your bees bought, safely home and adjusted, we will in future numbers follow the subject, so that beginners can work as well with them as any one.—*Kansas Farmer.*

Butter and Cheese Dairying.

We have watched with great interest the progress of the "dairymen's conventions" which were held during the month of January. Feeling the importance of these institutions to the interests represented by them we devoted some time to attend them. We may say that we were particularly interested and gratified with the energy, enterprise, and intelligence exhibited by the Associated Dairymen. The papers read at these meetings were of great merit and usefulness, and the speeches and discussions which followed the remarks of the orators were marked by great experience and intelligence. This fact promises well for the continued success of the dairy interest, which now represents an annual value of nearly $500,000,000. The cheese manufacture of the country is expanding with great rapidity, and its expansion is but the natural consequence of a vast improvement in quality. The renowned Cheshire and Cheddar cheese of England is, to some extent, met and vanquished upon its own ground by American cheese. Many brands of American make are sought for with avidity by English dealers. Twenty years ago American cheese was a drug in the English market. But the factory system has not only changed all that, but it has from its inherent value and excellence forced its recognition and adoption by English cheese-makers. And this is but the beginning of the existence of the cheese industry of this country, for the home consumption has hardly as yet been created. To stimulate this growth and encourage an extensive home market the attention of dairymen need now to be turned, and the tastes and demands of consumers must be learned and met. As regards butter, dairymen have much to learn, especially those of the West. The quality of the butter that comes to market is in large part wretchedly bad. This is the consequence of faulty feeding, of careless churning, but in far greater part of improper packing. The produce dealers are also to blame to some extent for this. It is true that low-priced butter is needed for a portion of the consumers who are poor and can only afford to buy a cheap article; but it costs no more money to make a fair tub of butter than a poor one. The secret is almost entirely in cleanliness—clean feeding, clean milking, clean keeping and churning, and last, but really the most important of all, clean packing. We are glad to believe that the meetings of the dairymen will gradually lead to improvements in these respects, and we propose to work for that end along with them.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

Pupil Farmers.

The old system of apprenticeship had its merits. Although shorn of its ancient usages and bonds it exists to a great and useful extent to-day. That it is gradually coming into use upon the farm is a proof that farming is attaining the rank of an established business in the full significance of the term. Anciently the weaver or "webster," the butcher, the skinner, or "fletcher," the smith, the tailor, or "taylor," and other tradesmen taught their sons their trades as they gave them their names, and the trade became the property of the family as much as the name. No stranger intermeddled with their trades. Such competition was rarely permitted. But society has outgrown this state of things, and the son, not bound by the ancient tyranny of a parental despotism, leaves the farm for other employments. As he quits the farm so other boys leave their homes and seek the farm, or they would do so if opportunities were presented to them. Such opportunities it was hoped would be presented by the agricultural colleges, but that idea has not as yet been realized to any extent. The only resource for such youths or young men is to become pupils of some successful farmer, and learn their business or trade in a thoroughly practical manner, without being hampered with studies for which they have no use. In England and other countries the agricultural journals contain numerous advertisements from farmers who desire pupils, and from young men who desire to become pupils, and the same system is already originating here. Not long ago a case in which we were the means of bringing master and pupil together, has resulted so satisfactorily to both parties that we recommend its repetition in other instances. Doubtless there are many successful farmers who would receive pupils, and hundreds of young men who would gladly seize upon an opportunity of becoming pupils to such farmers. We so frequently receive applications from young men desiring to learn stock farming or dairy farming in the West, or general farming in the East, that it would be of great service to them should those farmers or dairymen who desire to receive pupils make it known publicly through the columns devoted to business matters. But none should enter upon this work unless entirely competent.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farm Whippletrees.

Quite frequently it becomes necessary for the farmer to practice the mechanical art a little in the way of repairs upon implements on account of there being no wagon or general repair shop in the neighborhood, and it is therefore well for him to study certain mechanical rules which will very materially aid him in the effort. As whippletrees are frequently broken we will give a few hints concerning the manufacture of these articles. In laying out a stick from which a whippletree is to be made, the size and kind of irons to be used upon it, should be the first consideration. If the draw iron is a clasp, the center of the stick need not be as large as where a staple is put through the center. Dress out the stick on two sides the whole length, and as thick as it is to be in the center—from an inch and a half to an inch and three-quarters are the common thickness for heavy whippletrees—then strike a line on one side through the center from end to end; lay out the width in the center, and at the ends according to the sizes of the irons; draw two more lines from center to ends, then work off the sides and the stick is ready to be rounded up. To do the rounding chamfer all the corners, planing them true, then with a draw shave and file finish to a true oval. Never attempt to work out a whippletree with no other guide than the eye, for it will require a great expenditure of time and be unsightly when finished. The common lengths for vehicles is two feet ten inches; plow whippletrees should not be more than twenty-six or thirty inches, or as short as they can be and not make the tugs chafe the horses' sides. Tough hickory is the most suitable timber for these implements; white oak and ash are second best, but of whatever kind the wood should be thoroughly seasoned. It is a good plan to split out material from choice timber and lay it up for future use. When seasoned or nearly so, dress the sticks out into suitable shape and of different sizes, to correspond with the different irons in use, and this will greatly facilitate the making repairs when in a hurry.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Tannin in Dyeing.

A German, named Austerlitz, has recently observed that a considerable saving of tannin in dyeing can be effected by combining it with glue before using it, so as to employ both glue and tannin simultaneously as mordant. Under these circumstances, much less tannin is required to produce a given shade with fuchsin, iodine, green, or any other aniline color; in fact, the same results may be obtained with half the quantity of tannin required when no glue is used. The Scientific American quotes Austerlitz thus: "I have established this by a series of experiments on a small scale, using weighed quantities of tannin with varying quantities of glue. A piece of cotton goods was first mordanted in a bath of tannic acid, and then cut in two, one-half being drawn through a weak solution of glue or gelatine, the other immersed directly in a dye bath of known concentration at a given temperature. The half which had been through the glue bath was then dyed in a bath of precisely the same sort, and the two samples compared. The cotton on which glue had been employed was far more thoroughly dyed and of a deeper shade. It was also proved that the tannin acid bath might be much weaker, if followed by a glue bath, than when used alone. The amount of tannin saved in this way is not small. By gradually diluting one of the tannin solutions and continuing the series of parallel experiments with tannin and glue and with tannin alone, a point is finally reached where both methods produce the same shade. When this point is arrived at, a comparison of the concentration of the two tannin baths will show how much is saved. This quantity, of course, depends greatly upon the quality of the tannin, so that my experiments have not given a result which can be expressed in figures. Samples from different sources give different results, so that in some cases more was saved by the glue bath, in others less. The cause of these phenomena have not yet been ascertained, but it is probable that a compound of tannin and glue is formed, which has an action upon aniline different from that of tannin alone.

A Little Farm Well Tilled.

In the last volume of the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England there is described in Ireland a farm consisting of 13 acres, occupied by a Patrick Clear. The report describing the condition of this small farm, for which the tenant pays a rent of six dollars and a quarter per acre, says the little farm, including cottage, cut-houses, and yards, is a model of neatness. The crops were grass, oats, roots, and barley in a four-course rotation. There were two acres in permanent grass, which was kept for pasture for three cows and a horse. The young grass for mowing is top-dressed with guano and compost. The root crops were good and were perfectly free from weeds. The headlands of the fields were planted with cabbages, and there was not a vacant spot upon the farm. The hedges and gates were in good order. A good many pigs and a large number of poultry are raised every year. The calves are fattened and sold for veal. The stubbles are all subsoiled and fall-plowed. This little but excellently managed farm is a good illustration of what may be done upon a very small piece of land by thorough cultivation.—*Ex.*

How Animals Treat Their Weaklings.

Audubon remarks that with the wild turkey the old males destroy, by picking the head, those that are immature, but it does not appear that full-grown and vigorous birds are attacked. The old, sick, and disabled are continually left to their fate by moving herds of the American bison, and are fed upon by the wolves. That they are expelled by violence is probable, but so far as we know there is no proof of the fact. It is known that wolves if wounded are attacked and killed by their comrades, and the Arctic fox, if disabled, is sometimes not only destroyed, but eaten by its companions. One of a school of porpoises at play around a vessel, as we once witnessed, was injured by a pole hurled at it, when it was instantly pursued by a dozen of others with a celerity of movement that was astonishing. — *Popular Science Monthly.*

The Plow Makers and the Farmers.

The plow manufacturers who entered into the combination against the farmers are likely to have more than they bargained for. Various State and innumerable county and local farmers' organizations have passed unequivocal resolutions against purchasing plows made by these firms at any price or any person until the unjust as well as unmanly resolutions passed them at their Chicago convention are rescinded. This is right. No manufacturer has any right to discriminate against any class of purchasers as these men propose to do. Every farmer should stand on his dignity and refuse to be inveigled into any buying a single plow of these men who would thus dictate to him where and of whom she should obtain his implements. Plenty of men are willing to deal fairly with the farmers, and they are the ones who should have their patronage.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Miscellaneous.

THIRTY-FIVE.

As one who climbs a mountain steep,
And pauses on the way
With backward glance his path to sweep—
So would I pause to-day,
Half-way.

Half-way! and looking down the road,
The stones that hurt my feet,
The wayside thorns, the tiresome load,
Make this short rest seem sweet—
Half way.

Half-way! a haze obscures my sight;
My eyes grow dim with tears
As, looking downward from this height,
I count my buried years—
Half-way.

Ah, me! how bright and happy some!
Their graves are strewn with flowers,
But others shroud me in their gloom
And bring back heavy hours—
Half-way.

How many a treasure from my grasp
Has dropped along the way!
Father! thy strong and steady clasp
I seek a new to-day—
Half way.

Half-way along! I look above,
But nothing can I see!
My Father's guidance and His love
Are all in all to me—
Half way.

Half-way! and I may never count
My "three score years and ten!"
But looking down on life's rough mount
Think that this *might have been*
Half-way.

Aye, *looking down!* If e'r my feet,
May tread the Mount of God,
I fain would stop for rest so sweet,
And drop life's weary load
Half-way.

VANDERBILT'S WEALTH.

An Estate of Over One Hundred Millions—Among Whom It will be Divided.

From the New York Graphic.

The wealth of the Vanderbilt family has been variously estimated, and the reticence of the Commodore himself has admitted of little else than mere conjecture on this point. There is a general opinion, however, among those who are in a position to judge most correctly that the wealth vested in Commodore Vanderbilt exceeds one hundred millions of dollars, and a prominent member of the family recently said that the "old man" was worth more than that sum. This vast fortune was acquired by Cornelius Vanderbilt through his own efforts, starting early in life without capital or influence. His parents were poor, and his first money was earned in conveying people to and fro in a row boat between New York and Staten Island. He made a large amount of money in steamboating, but the great bulk of his wealth has been acquired in railroad combinations and in the manipulation of railroad stocks. He is and has been all his life a very remarkable man. His self-reliance and pluck are as natural with him as drawing breath, and his will and purpose indomitable. A man of such tremendous mental force has he been that he has moved forward to the accomplishment of his objects with a power as irresistible as one of his steamboats. His one purpose in life has been the acquisition of money. To this end he has trained his mental and physical resources with the greatest care. He has made of himself a machine that has always obeyed the requirements of his intellect, and wherever he has struck it has been with telling force and effect. He has had very few vices. He has always drank moderately and lived regularly, taking just the requisite amount of exercise always. Smoking and whist-playing are the only indulgencies which he has permitted himself to any considerable degree. Every day he is to be seen driving on the road, with the stump of a cigar between his teeth, and until within a year past he has had every evening some of his cronies in for a rubber at whist and to talk horse, a subject at which he never tires. Latterly, however, his evenings have been passed very quietly. He has always been a strict man of business, kept his own counsel, and admitted or known no partners. He never allows the plea of affection or charity to interfere with his business matters. Appeals to his sympathy have about as much effect as a straw forced under the wheels of a locomotive. He has been well, active, and in the harness all his life, and has never tired or weakened. He will be 80 years of age in May, and his 60 odd years of constant hard work show that he has had one of the strongest physical constitutions ever given to a man. Some people look at him and say he will never die, but it is well known that the machine so admirably built and which has lasted so long is slowly but surely wearing out.—His mental faculties remain unimpaired, but his gait is less steady than it was, and he no longer trusts himself with the duties he used to perform. He frequently complains of exhaustion, and when he drives out it is to be noticed that he no longer drives fast. He is getting ready to lay his harness aside, and has, doubtless, made full provision for the distribution of his colossal accumulations. For a number of years his son-in-law, D. B. Allen, was his right-hand man, but of late years, his son William H. has represented him in carrying out the more active duties of administration. William H. is as assiduous in his attention to work as his father ever was, is scarcely, if ever, seen in public, and can nearly always be found during business hours at his desk in the Grand Central Depot. Cornelius Vanderbilt was born in May, 1794, at Stapleton, Staten Island, and his parents were also born on Staten Island. Their parents came over from Holland. The house in which he was born is still standing, and is owned by him. At the age of nineteen he married Sophia Johnson, his second cousin, who was then eighteen. She died five years ago last August. She was as remarkable a woman as he was a man, possessed great firmness, a very shrewd manager, strong principle, and it is said she carried every dollar that she spent after her marriage. To them, nine girls and four boys, of whom are now living eight daughters and two sons.

Their first child was Phœbe Jane, who married J. M. Cross. She is sixty years of age, and is now living in this city with her husband. They have four children now living, two boys and two girls. The girls and one of the sons are married. They reside at No. 59 West Twenty-second street.

The second child was Helinda, who is the wife of D. B. Allen, of this city. Mr. Allen was associated with Commodore Vanderbilt in his steamboat business for some thirty years, but has retired from active business. He is worth half a million dollars and has six children, five of whom are boys. All are married except one son and one daughter.

Eliza was the third child. She married G. A. Osgood, the broker. He is presumed to be worth $250,000. They have no children. They live at No. 19 East Twenty-first street.

Emily was the fourth child. She is the wife of W. K. Thorne, the lawyer, who is worth $2,000,000. They have four children. One daughter and one son are married, and a daughter and a son are still unmarried.

William Henry was the next child. He married the daughter of the late Mr. Kissam, the clergyman. He has seven children.

William H. has a son and two daughters married, and two sons and two daughters are yet single. He occupies one of the finest residences in the city, at 459 Fifth avenue.

Sophia was the next child. She married Daniel Torrance, of this city, who was long President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and is worth from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. They have three children, one boy and two girls. They live at 379 Fifth avenue. One daughter is married to Meredith Howland, Esq., who is a very wealthy man.

Marie Louise was the next child. She married the late Horace F. Clark, who died leaving a fortune of about $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 and one child, a daughter married to Clarence Collins, of Connecticut.

Maria Elicia was the eighth. She married Nicholas B. Le Bon, who was formerly member of Congress from this State, and who died last September. He left four children, two daughters and two sons, and $175,000. The children are all unmarried.

The next child was a boy, who died at the age of seven years.

The next was Cornelius J., or, as he is accustomed to sign himself, Cornelius Jr. He married a grand-daughter of Chief-Justice Williams on one side and Olive Ellsworth on the other. She died two years ago, leaving no children.

The eleventh child was Frances, who was feeble in health all her life. She was never married, and died at the age of forty.

The twelfth was George, who served in the late war with gallantry. He graduated from West Point, and was on General Tyler's staff. He died single, seven years ago, at the age of twenty-six.

The next and last child was Catharine, who married Smith Barker, a son of Isaac O. Barker. He died three years ago, and she married afterward a M. Lafitte, of Paris, where she is now living with him and her five children, two girls and three boys, the eldest of whom is now in college.

The parents of the Commodore lived to an advanced age, his father dying in his 75th year, and his mother to the age of 86.

One year after his wife's death, Commodore Vanderbilt married Miss Frances Crawford, of Mobile, with whom he lives very happily. His will has been made for nearly twenty years, and he is said to overhaul it every year, making additions or changing it as he thinks proper. Some one once said to him, "You ought to be very careful about your will, Commodore, or where there are such vast interests at stake there may be endless trouble and litigation." To which he is reported as having replied, "What the h—l do I care what they do with my money after I am gone? I shall take good care of it while I am here, and after that it does me no good." Still it is believed he does care, and that his plan is to preserve the bulk of his fortune in the shape in which he will leave it, at least during the generation which next succeeds him.

Of course Commodore Vanderbilt is surrounded with a vast number of hangers on and favorites, but he allows none around him that are troublesome, and it is more than doubtful if any of them have any influence over him to the extent of making that influence pecuniarily profitable. He receives thousands of begging letters and never reads any of them. He keeps his money continually invested, and keeps only a moderate amount on deposit. He has only two banks of deposit. He fitted out the Banks expedition during the war at an expense of over $300,000, and presented the steamer Vanderbilt to the Government after laying out $1,000,000 in fitting her as a ram to be used against the Merrimac. He gave $500,000 to the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, paid for the Church of the Strangers in this city, and has given large amounts in charities. He supports a Moravian church at Staten Island, near which is the tomb which he caused to be built for his final resting-place. He never gives money in indiscriminate charities, and only gives when he has satisfied himself that his charity will accomplish real good.

Not to be Trusted.

A young man desired a certain situation in the city, which he seemed in a fair way to obtain. He was agreeable in his manners, and the firm were pleased with him. He was highly recommended by friends of the different partners, and it was thought he would soon rise to the position of partner himself.

Meanwhile, the firm desired a friend, who lived in the same town with the young man, to privately take a note of the manner in which he spent his evenings, and report to them.

The answer came in due time. The young man spent several evenings in the week in a billiard saloon, and on Sundays drove out with a span of hired horses in company with two or three other 'sast young men." He did not hear from the firm. They did not need his services. That was not the sort of a young man wanted in any honest business. Even men who have no religious principles themselves know how to value it in others. They feel safer in trusting a clerk who is punctual at his church and in his sabbath scool, who is interested in the doings of the "Young Men's Christian Associations," rather than in the last new star at the theater.

"When I see a clerk of mine driving out for pleasure on Sunday," said a man engaged in a large business, "I dismiss him on Monday." He had learned by experience that he did not belong to the trusty class.

Straws tell the direction of the wind, and things, you little dream of do more than letters of recommendation to influence the opinion of others from you. They are taking notes of your words and ways even when you think yourself most unobserved.

If you have the name of being honest and upright, there is but one way to win it. Be what you wish to seem. A man may wear a mask successfully for a time, but a slight thing may loosen it and expose to view his true face. Besides, men of business have remarkably sharp eyes, which pierce right through masks. It is not worth a boy's while to try and wear one to deceive them.—*Presbyterian.*

GOSSIP.

Engaged for the next set—hens.

The Agassiz memorial fund has reached $91,283.

Mrs. MacMahon has raised $46,000 for her Paris soup kitchens.

The experiment of raising the ostrich will be made in Florida.

The St. Louis bootblacks propose to hold a convention with a view to increasing their "booty."

Decorum and etiquette are to be taught by a professor in the St. Paul schools.

Duluth has a city ordinance which prevents a man from keeping more than two tame bears.

The Doctor says there is no disease from which a man will so easily recover as an affection for his mother-in-law.

The oyster-beds of Virginia cover an area equal to 640 000 acres, and yield an annual money value of $10,000,000.

According to the official returns of the New York city railroads, 135,000,000 passengers were carried on the horse cars last year.

Archibald Forbes, one of the best newspaper correspondents of England, has been sent out to write up the Bengal famine for a London paper.

The patentee of the punch now used by the passenger railroad companies, makes $50,000 per annum; he receives a royalty of twenty cents a day for each punch in use.

A Cincinnati court has decided that any one purchasing a ticket for a theatre after the hour announced for the curtain to rise, or the entertainment to begin, will be entitled to any seat in parquette, dress circle or gallery which he finds unoccupied on entering.

A duck killed a rooster in a fight for $50 in Chester, Pa.

Galena, Ill., does not see how it can get along without restoring whipping to its public schools.

There is a woman in LeMars, Ia., who calls the "cerebro-spinal meningitis" the "gerous old final come and get us."

A Chicago woman has just completed, after a year's diligent labor, an afghan, the materials of which cost $200.

A white elephant, for A. Forepaugh's circus, is now on its way from Siam to this country.

In consequence of the recent overflow in the Thames, the floating population of London is now unusually large.

The New Haven *Journal* makes mention of a young lady who washed dishes 89,709 times. She should be secured for the Centennial.

It is a rule of etiquette in Arkansas that no true gentleman will eat with his leg thrown over the back of his neighbor's chair, if he can help it.

Cooing is well enough before marriage, but the billing doesn't come till after; and then it comes from the tradesmen.

If you wish to travel cheaply patronize those railroads which advertise to carry their passengers "through without change."

"Well, Bridget, if I engage you, I want you to stay at home whenever I shall wish to go out." "Well, ma'am, I have no objections, providin' you do the same when I wish to go out."

It is vain to put your finger in the water, and, pulling it out, look for a hole; and equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you die.

Shipbuilding continues lively in Maine. A correspondent at Bath states that from 40 to 50 vessels will probably be built, in that vicinity alone, during the present season.

"Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be sad?" exclaims the Milwaukee *Natural*, "when New Orleans molasses sells at fourteen cents a quart, and buckwheat is thrown at a man in fifty pound packages."

The Grangers have a good deal to complain of, but consumers see hard times, too. What do you think, you horney-handed hay-makers, of the present price of what is called butter?—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

"What do you feed your pig?" asked a neighbor of a Mayanonker, who bought such an animal last November. "Corn," he said. "Do you feed it in the ear?" "Do you think I am a fool?" said the Mayanunker, sarcastically.

The Taunton *Gazette* says: A lady entering a country store recently, and noticing the windows draped in mourning, asked who was dead. "Mr. Sumner," said the polite attendant. "Oh," responded the obtuse interrogator, "was he a clerk here?"

The Swiss *Times* notices some American singers now abroad. Minnie Hauck is a favorite at the new Opera Comique, Vienna. Alice Urban is singing with great success at St. Petersburg, in such parts as *Siffo*, and *Selika*, and Marie Louise Durand triumphs at the Scala, Milan, as *Margherita.*

A young man in Pittsburg, has threatened to sue a lady to whom he had been engaged, for the return of a watch and chain which he gave her during their intimacy.

"Made of oxolde, ere I sue,
Give, oh, give, my watch back, do!
Or, if that's already sold,
Send the chain, for it's of gold."

A man living in the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., was recently arrested for chopping down the telegraph poles. He admitted the offence, and said that he had conscientious objection to telegraphy and thought it was his duty to put an end to the business.

A Muskegon scientist, Dr. Harting, who has been making numerous experiments, has decided that March and April are the best months for cutting timber for building purposes, as it then contains its lowest per cent. of moisture.

Abe Ricke says: After sevril years uv reflektion I kum to the konklusion that the three most difficult things in life are—1st, Carryin' an armful of life oils up a steep hill without spillin' an eel; 2d, Actin as referee at a dog fight without gettin mad; 3d, Editin' a newspaper."

"I wouldn't be a cook for the whole world," exclaimed a fashionable young lady to her betrothed lover. "Of course not," he replied. "If you were to cook for the whole world, you would never get through your work; but you will be able to manage nicely for our little family."

A Baltimore woman has taken time by the forelock. A few days since she brought to the register of wills in that city a will made by her husband, and which she desired to file for probate. "When did he die?" inquired the sympathetic clerk to whom the document was handed. "Why, bless you," responded the woman, "he ain't dead yet, but he gave me that (pointing to the will), and he drinks a quart of liquor every day, and I guess," continued she with a laugh, "he'll play out in about three months." The officer had no more to say, and quietly filed away at the will.

A gentleman said that Nantucket horses were celebrated for their general worthlessness, imbecility, and marvelous dowdiness. He said a citizen sold one to a cavalry officer during the war, and warranted him to be a good war horse. The soldier came back afterward in a towering passion, and said he had been swindled. "As how?" said the Nantucketer. "Why, there's not a bit of go in him, and yet you warranted him as a good war-horse." "Yes I did, and, by Jove, he is a good war-horse—he'd sooner die than run!"

WOMEN.

Rondout, N. Y., has a highway woman. Such is progress!

A young lady in Vermont is six feet seven inches high, and she isn't stuck up either.

A girl of fourteen, in Brooklyn, Iowa, has sued a boy 16 for breach of promise of marriage.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* offers to bet that St. Paul has four women who weigh more than any other four women in America.

Mrs. Malaprop has no patience with the people who want women to have votes. She declares that, for herself, her nerves would never bear the shock of having anything to do with the "electrical franchise."

A Delaware man committed suicide a day or two ago, because some one left a baby on the door-step. He was too frail for this cold world if he couldn't look his wife in the eye and deliberately declare it was a put-up job to make trouble.

Grace Greenwood says that when her first child—a daughter—was born, her husband purchased a revolver for use against the first suitor who should come around. That child is now eighteen. Young men will please take notice.

When the Prince of Wales was married, Artemus Ward gave him some practical hints as to how to manage Alexandra, founded on his own experience with Betsy Jane. "Now you're married, my boy," said he, "you can eat onions."

Mlle. Sangalli, the once famous "Black Crook" premier danseuse, who was some months ago burnt out at the French Opera, and who last summer was burnt out by the burning of the Alexandra Palace, is at present delighting the devotees of Terpsichore in Vienna, appearing as Edinor in the ballet of Satanella."

There was a time when the mere suggestion that trade could be turned away from New York was met with derision, but that period his passed away. Alarm has taken the place of derision, and the question on all sides is anxiously put, "What can we do to maintain our commercial supremacy?"

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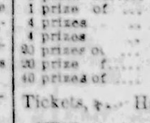

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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The Howard Court martial was occupied on the 24th in hearing a continuation of the testimony of General Bullock, in the matter of paying bounties to colored soldiers, but nothing of importance was elicited.

The Committee on Elections finished the examination of the case of Pinch back against Sheridan, for the seat from Louisiana, on the 25th, and it is understood will report next week that the record of evidence on which both claimants rest their respective cases has not enabled the Committee to decide between them.

The Senate Committee on public lands has voted to recommend the passage of a bill for the payment to the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, of two per cent. on the proceeds of the sale of public lands within their boundaries.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations voted to report and recommend the House to pass a resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Government of Great Britain for the pardon of John Condon, of Ohio, the last of the American Fenian convicts.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $1,000,000 in gold each Thursday during the month of April.

The House Judiciary Committee has decided that no provisions should be made out of the Geneva award for reimbursing insurance companies for any losses under policies insuring vessels destroyed by Confederate cruisers.

There is a difference of opinion between the Secretary of the Treasury and Senators relative to the disposition of the eighteen million balance of legal tender reserve, should the four hundred million bill become a law. The Secretary does not consider that the language of the bill which passed the House would compel the investment of the balance in bonds, and as the revenues are greater than the expenditures, he would keep money out of circulation in the currency balance.

THE EAST.

At New York, the Methodist ministers in a regular weekly meeting have taken strong grounds against Rev. Dr. Crosby, who is regarded as the special advocate of temperance, and have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we most emphatically affirm our full belief in the principle of total abstinence as the only personal safety, the only effective example, and the only permanently successful temperance movement.

The Methodist ministers have also adopted resolutions favoring the suppression of tippling houses by weeding out from the churches the drinking members and landlords of liquor saloons, and offer their hearty co-operation to the women in anything that will drive out the demon of ruin.

The freightmen of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, who struck for an advance of wages, have returned to work at 17½ cents per hour. The Company promising an increase should other Companies make an advance.

The Erie Railway Company has resolved not to employ any of the men who joined in the recent strike. All the laborers wanted, are offering, now that protection is guaranteed. The strikers are endeavoring to induce the callers, checkers and associates to join them.

A mass meeting of business men of New York was held Tuesday night at Cooper Institute to take action on the question of national finance. George Opdycke called the meeting to order and William Cullen Bryant presided. Resolutions were adopted protesting against inflation of the currency, and insisting that if Congress establish free banking or authorize a further issue of national bank notes, the system should be based on a solid foundation and guarded by stringent restrictions, that the law requiring the reserve of 25 per cent. be maintained; and that one of its fundamental and irrevocable provisions shall be an efficient mode of redemption coin

At Boston, March 25th, the joint ballot in the Legislature at noon for U. S. Senator, resulted as follows: Dawes, 87; Hoar, 82; Curtis, 74; Adams, 13; Banks, 5; Sanford Whittier, Wendell Phillips and Bullock had one or two votes each. The total vote was 281.

A number of gentlemen really and zealously in earnest in their efforts to restore the practice of burning the dead instead of burying them, are contemplating a large meeting, or some other demonstration upon the public.

A great temperance meeting was held Thursday night in Hansom Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn. A few of the noted temperance workers, men and women, had seats in the pulpit, and just behind the ladies sat Charley Meyers, the converted Bridge street saloon keeper. The Vice President of the church temperance society presided, and while he was speaking Dio Lewis entered, and repeated cheers greeted him. Dr. Fulton, the pastor of the church, said that if the Lord would let him speak he would go after Howard Crosby a little, but as Dio Lewis had been invited to open the campaign in Brooklyn and desired all the time, he would introduce him at once.

At the Congregational Council the first four questions under consideration involving church discipline, were decided in the negative by an informal vote, but the questions involving fellowship with the Plymouth Church remained unanswered.

The Supreme Court has granted an order to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue against Judge Davis on motion of the counsel for Mr. Tweed, who claim there were certain exceptions in the course of his trial, and noted by the stenographer in his minutes which the Chief Justice improperly refused to allow in settling. On appeal the order is made returnable on the 23d of April next, and the counsel for Tweed are given until the 15th of the same month to submit further affidavits.

The Massachusetts House and Senate Tuesday afternoon respectively took an informal ballot for United States Senator to succeed the late Senator Sumner. The following is the vote: In the House—E. R. Hoar, 68; B. R. Curtis, 63; John E. Sanford, 16; Gov. Washburne, 2; Henry L. Dawes, 6; Chas. F. Adams, 12; N. P. Banks, 1, and the rest scattering. Senate—First and second ballots, H. L. Dawes, 14; E. R. Hoar, 10; B. R. Curtis, 10; Chas. F. Adams, 2; scattering 1. Third ballot—H. L. Dawes, 17; B. R. Curtis, 10; E. L. Hoar,—; C. F. Adams, 2; absent, 3. The House, after one ballot, resumed the regular business. A vote will be taken every day at noon until a choice is made. The Republican Senators have resolved not to hold a caucus until after another informal vote.

The men and women who enlisted in the temperance cause, gathered in the churches of New York and Brooklyn Sunday, and made their prayer offerings in the presence of a large congregation. In Brooklyn three routes have been laid out for the special work of visiting saloons. The temperance work is found to be far more extensive and complicated than was anticipated, but the visitors are not discouraged.

Different trades unions of N. Y. have united in an appeal to labor organizations throughout the country to insist upon eight hours constituting a day's labor, and to hold mass meetings on the 11th of May to express opposition to the contract system on government buildings.

At Boston, March 30th, the Legislature balloted for United States Senator, as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 256; necessary for a choice, 129. Dawes received 85; Hoar, 7[illegible]; Curtis, 72; Adams, 15; Banks, 7; Whittier, Washburne, Walker and Pierce, 1 each.

THE WEST.

Governor Woodson, of Missouri, has sent a message to the Legislature, calling attention to the fact that bands of outlaws exist in the State, who rob and murder with impunity; that he has no adequate power or means to bring these desperadoes to justice, and asks that proper legislation be had at once. Detective Allen, of Chicago, who was wounded near Monegaw Springs, by the Younger brothers, is not dead as reported, but is now expected to recover. His wife arrived at Rosco a day or two ago, and is nursing him.

THE SOUTH

The Secretary of the Treasury has established the Seventeenth Special Agency District, embracing all the ports within the Collection District of New Orleans north of Paducah, Ky., and and Nashville, Tenn., and including those ports, the headquarters of which are at Cincinnati. Special Agent J. B. Morris has been assigned to the charge of the District.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

At London, England, it is reported that Ralph Waldo Emerson will receive the nomination for Lord Rector for the University of Glasgow, to succeed Disraeli.

At London, March 25th, at a meeting of the leading Irish members of Parliament, it was determined to press the subject of home rule during the present session, notwithstanding the failure of Dr. Butts' amendment to address in reply to the Queen's speech.

In the House of Commons on the 26th, Mr. Anderson asked how many Fenian convicts were still undergoing sentence, where imprisoned, and whether the Government was or was not of the opinion that the time had come for their release. Mr. Cross, Home Minister, replied that the total number was 16. Two were now undergoing sentence for the Manchester murder, but none for the Clerkenwell outrage. Two others were under sentence for 15 years; one for seven years; eleven who had been soldiers were sentenced for life, having been convicted of supplying arms to, and otherwise assisting, the insurgents. They were distributed as follows: Three were in England, eight in one part of Australia, two in another, and three in Ireland. Mr. Cross concluded by declaring that the Government had no intention of interfering with the execution of their sentences. This announcement was received by the House with cheers.

At London, March 28th, the University boat race was won by the Cambridge crew, by two lengths.

At London, March 30, there was an immense crowd in Windsor Park to witness the review of the troops composing the Ashantee expedition. General Wolseley was in command. The review took place in the presence of the Queen, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Arthur. The weather was fine.

There is an unexplained panicky depression in domestic stocks, and prices for such securities have declined 3 per cent.

France.

At Paris, March 30th, the report that Henri Rochefort and Paschal Grousat have escaped from New Caledonia, is confirmed. A dispatch from Melbourne to-day says they, with Goude and Boullierre and two other convicts, arrived at New Castaway.

Spain.

On the 26th of March, a desperate engagement took place before Bilboa. The Republican army, under Marshal Serrano, at six o'clock in the morning attacked the Carlists who offered stubborn resistance. The battle lasted all day, ceasing only with the nightfall. The loss of the Republicans in killed was 470. General Loma commanded the centre, and General Primo De Rivera the right. It is probable that the battle will be renewed.

A dispatch of the 27th says: Fighting before Bilboa between the Republicans and Carlists was renewed on the 26th, lasting all day, and closed with decided advantage for the National forces.

Marshall Serrano telegraphed to the Minister of War that his troops have driven back the Carlist lines, capturing, at the point of the bayonet, several villages occupied by the insurgents. On Wednesday several of the Carlist batteries were also captured.

India.

A letter from India says that more excitement prevails in the streets of Bombay now than has been seen since the mutiny of 1857. Some of the lower classes of Arab and African Mussulmans made an attack on the Parsees, entering their houses and committing every kind of depredation in their attacks. Many on both sides are reported to have been killed. The city authorities seem scarcely equal to the emergency and troops in and around the city are not in sufficient numbers to preserve order. The cause of the Mussulman's hostility to the Parsees is that one of the latter wrote a book on various religions, in which something was thought to be said against the character of Mahomed.

Canada.

The Governor General's speech to Parliament on the 27th, says attention will be called during the session to the question of the ballot in elections; to the establishment of a general Court of Appeals; and the consideration of a plan for the more speedy completion of Canadian Railroads. The canal and harbor improvements are being vigorously prosecuted for the growing trade of the country. The report of the Chief Engineer on the proposed canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy will be submitted. Another year is required to complete the Inter-colonial Railway, and a bill will be introduced vesting the control in a Board of Public Works.

The question of the compensation due the Dominion for fishery privileges conceded to the United States by the Treaty of Washington, has occasioned a renewal of negotiations tending to widen the reciprocal trade relations with that country, the Imperial authorities having directed the British Minister to discuss the whole subject at Washington, with the aid of a Canadian Commission.

The receipts for the current year will not meet the expenditures, and it will be necessary for Parliament to consider the means necessary to make good the anticipated deficiency. The estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted. The Governor speaks favorably of the efforts to promote immigration, and says that notwithstanding commercial depression has prevailed to some extent the past year, the general prosperity will not be seriously affected.

Italy.

At Rome, Victor Emanuel is said to have burnt addresses sent him by citizens, which contained disloyal sentiments towards Austria, and that he will send a note to the Austrian government formally disavowing sympathy with the address.

The Indians.

Dispatches from Fort Fetterman say a party of Indians stole 19 head of cattle from citizens, and drove them across the river. The citizens followed them and recovered 11 head; the rest had been killed. The Sioux, who do the stealing, are now on the south side of the river, and the citizens and cavalry are in pursuit. The Indians number 20.

General Smith telegraphs from the Red Cloud agency that all is quiet at both agencies. The commissioners are at Spotted Tail agency. The issue of beef rations has been stopped until an examination of the Indians can be had. It is estimated that this issue has exceeded the proper issue by about 20,000 lodges.

The Menneconjans and other hostile bands are still at the North. Very little seems to be known of them or their intentions.

The Temperance Reform.

Monday morning the ladies of the West Side, Cleveland, visited a number of saloons on Detroit street, and were everywhere kindly received. There was no row and the presence of the police was unnecessary. In the afternoon a band of about 200 ladies visited the wholesale establishments that deal in liquor, on Water street. At several places they were refused admittance, while at others they were invited in, and permission given to hold services. There were a number of policemen present, but the crowd, though very large, was orderly, and no disturbance of any kind occurred. The West Side ladies will again visit Lorain street, the locality in which the troubles occurred on Thursday and Friday of last week. Some opposition is anticipated in this quarter, but the precautions taken by the police authorities will prevent any serious trouble. The Mayor's proclamation and the emphatic expression of the public sentiment in favor of protecting the ladies have done much to allay the excitement which existed last week.

The large and enthusiastic mass meeting held Monday evening at the First Presbyterian Church, on the public square, was addressed by a large number of prominent citizens. It being learned that ex-Vice President Colfax was present, he was called upon and spoke at some length, warmly approving the ladies' movement. Resolutions were adopted commending the action of the police force throughout the crusade, and demanding of the municipal authorities a strict enforcement of all laws relating to the sale of liquors.

The temperance mass meeting at the City Hall, Columbus, Monday night, was as large as usual, filling the hall to the very doors. The evening was occupied with music and short and spirited speeches, calculated to encourage the crusaders. A meeting of young men was held Monday evening, to consider the propriety of organizing a temperance league. About one hundred and fifty persons were present. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the women's crusade. Another meeting will be held Wednesday evening, when a constitution and by-laws will be considered. The crusaders did street work on Monday. The only point of interest being a short prayer-meeting in Carradier's beer-saloon, and this was against the wishes of the proprietor.

The women's crusade against liquor was renewed in Cleveland, on the 24th. There were five bands of from 15 to 20 ladies each on the street at one time, each band visiting the places called upon by the preceding band. At many saloons they were refused admittance, and in consequence of the Mayor's proclamation were unable to hold services on the sidewalks in front of these places. The crowds that followed the ladies were small, and everything passed off quietly. James Bunn, proprietor of the Lake Shore House, signed the pledge not to sell intoxicating liquors for sixty days. This is the first signature of the dealers' pledge obtained in Cleveland.

At a meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Pittsburgh, on the 24th, a Committee of thirty were appointed to prepare a plan of action, with a view to active operations, and report at the next meeting. A resolution was adopted urging the Churches to expel members in any manner engaged in the liquor traffic, unless they entirely discontinue.

The saloon-keepers' association, thirty-eight saloons being represented, passed resolutions on the 24th pledging the members to patronize no business men who are working themselves or through the agency of their wives or employes to break down the saloon business.

The Advisory Committee, called by the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, and the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, assembled Tuesday evening at Dr. Buddington's Church, Brooklyn, and effected a permanent organization. After a long discussion, a resolution was adopted that the Committee of Council be authorized to wait upon the pastor and delegates of Plymouth Church and invite them to come on the floor of the Council, and state their views with regard to the statements contained in the letters, and missive statements. One hundred and nineteen delegates were present, and forty-eight churches represented.

The crusade work was continued in Columbus on the 25th, special effort being made to induce the business men to close their stores from 8 to 9 A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M., to allow them to attend the early prayer meetings. Most of the merchants agree to the plan, if all the others will, and some direct promises were obtained. While one of the praying bands were at Corode's saloon, on West State street, they invited the proprietor to attend the prayer meetings, and in return they were denounced as hypocrites and street walkers, and otherwise insulted with language too foul for publication.

In Dayton the crusaders were busy as usual on Wednesday, with the customary results. Bands were out and visited many saloons. They were treated courteously at all places. In the evening they varied the programme by suddenly appearing at four saloons at about 9 o'clock, attracting a large crowd and creating great sensation. No more surrenders. The organization is on a permanent basis, and the campaign is likely to continue while the saloons remain open, so that the end is far in the future.

The women's temperance band in Wheeling, W. V., telegraphed to their sister bands at Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, their heartfelt sympathies in their trials, urging them to continue the efforts in the cause. At a meeting held Wednesday night, of their principal aids, a distinguished divine of Wheeling, earnestly desired a selected and definite policy to be pursued by the women, and earnestly advocated the inauguration of saloon praying at once. This policy will be early adopted now, as considerable pressure to this end is brought to bear upon society.

Between 40 and 50 ladies, under the auspices of the State Temperance Alliance, accompanied by its officers and a number of clergymen of the city of Baltimore, visited Annapolis on the 25th, and memorialized the House of Delegates for a local option law. The House adjourned, giving up their hall to the ladies and temperance advocates, most of the members dispersing. One or two hymns were sung in the Hall. The impression upon the Legislature by this mode of advocating the cause of temperance was not favorable.

The Temperance women of Cleveland visited a number of saloons on Wednesday. No signatures to the dealers' pledge were obtained.

At Bucyrus, O., there is strong opposition to the movement, and trouble is anticipated.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, dated March 26, says: "The temperance women this morning made a regular seige on this city, dividing it into parties, and visiting most of the saloons, among them the lowest dens in town. One saloon refused admittance, and one hearing the other saloons were making good paying business, sent an invitation for them to visit him, which they did. No converts have been made among the saloon-keepers yet."

At the temperance prayer meeting in Columbus, Thursday afternoon, reports were received that a number of saloons were being started in the suburbs of the city, and it is thought they were being run up by men who had been prayed out of other places. A call was also made for more leaders.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting in the interest of the Temperance movement was held at the Central Presbyterian Church in Allegheny Thursday night. Many hundreds of perple turned away for want of room.

The temperance movement continues in Leavenworth, Ks. Two crusaders visited the saloons Thursday. There has been no visible effect except a moulding of public sentiment. A large mass prayer meeting was held Thursday night.

The temperance movement is about dead at Omaha. Efforts are being made to resusitate the women feature, but it meets with little success.

The women of Cincinnati prayed on Friday during 'Change hours at a saloon next door to the Chamber of Commerce. A great crowd collected, and the police with great difficulty preserved order. The Board of Aldermen, on the 27th, unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce the city ordinances in reference to preventing the annoyance of saloon keepers by women praying. The Mayor has issued a proclamation to the women.

The ladies of Lafayette, Ind., on the 27th, inaugurated the prayer crusade against the saloon keepers. They visited ten or twelve different places. In two of them they were denied admission, but in all others they were politely treated, except at Doffin's, where a crowd of drunken rowdies in the bar-room sang songs, yelled, hooted and indulged in blasphemy, completely drowning the voices of the ladies in singing and praying. The ladies are not discouraged, but resolved to go on with the good work in the hope of accomplishing good.

In Brooklyn over thirty lady visitors went out Friday under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Union, and tried to get signatures to the pledge not to sell liquors for a beverage. They visited keepers of groceries, druggists, property holders and a few saloon keepers. The visitors report a kind reception and affirm that a number of signatures were obtained at drug stores and groceries and among property holders. In one saloon, which the ladies visited, prayer was offered, proprietors and customers manifesting marked interest and in that saloon and another, dramsellers said they hoped to change their trade. Prayer meetings will be held to-morrow evening.

After six weeks of prayer among the saloons of Jeffersonville, Ind., the crusaders at last claim a decided victory. They arrived at A. Fout's saloon at 6 P. M., on the 28th, were admitted, hymns sung and prayers offered, which continued some time. All this time a number of crusaders were pleading with Fouts, who, it is understood, agreed a week ago to sign the pledge to discontinue the sale of intoxicating drinks. By this time the saloon doors and the street were literally jammed. Fouts at last signed the pledge. Here the joy of the crusaders was intense. Hymn after hymn was sung; prayer after prayer was offered up, so fervent and emotional that tears were brought to many eyes. Several of the crusaders embraced Fouts. The church bells were rung and great joy and excitement was visible on every face. A prayer meeting was held in the saloon. Several ministers and all the active temperance brigades that could get near enough to Fouts, congratulated him. Mrs. Fouts, his wife, lately joined the church, was here ushered into the saloon, and met and embraced her husband in an affectionate manner. This was the signal for a renewed outbreak of rejoicing, and joyous expressions rent the air in every direction. At 8 o'clock the meeting dispersed, and the saloon closed. It is reported by many on the street that Fouts is to be amply rewarded for the course he was induced to take.

In Brooklyn over 300 lady visitors went out on the 28th, under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Union, and tried to get signatures to the pledge not to sell liquors as a beverage. They visited keepers of groceries, druggists, property holders, and a few saloon keepers. The visitors report a kind reception, and affirm that a number of signatures were obtained at drug stores and groceries, and among property holders. In one saloon which the ladies visited, prayer was offered, the proprietor and customers manifesting marked interest, and in that saloon and another the dramsellers said they hoped to change their trade.

The German saloon keepers of Brooklyn have resolved to oppose the present temperance movement by all proper and lawful means.

The Woman's Temperance Leagues of Cincinnati have observed Mayor Johnson's proclamation forbidding street praying before saloons, but have not indicated their future policy.

An immense meeting of all classes of citizens, 2,500 people being present, held at Exposition Hall Saturday night, listened to speeches from Judge Whiteman, Judge Taft, Rolfe Libsenthal, Geo. N. Davis, James H. Lawes, and Emil Rothe, in behalf of a judicious license law to meet the wants of the times which was characterized as the best solution of the problem of liquor traffic. The woman's movement was spoken of respectfully, though condemned by implication.

Owing to the interest manifested in the temperance prayer meetings in Washington, they will be continued next week, when the women propose to visit the saloons, and appeal to the keepers to abandon the business.

The temperance mass meeting for the country people, at the City Hall, Columbus, on Saturday evening, was attended by about 500 people.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

Beecher says his church has at no time refused to take part in the Council, if the questions to be decided by it could be satisfactorily arranged. Storrs and Buddington say they have been unable to bring Plymouth Church to the point of either acceptance or refusal. It is believed that some of the delegates will be withdrawn if Plymouth Church is not explicitly invited to take part, and an mutual controversy will be had over that point. Storrs and Buddington favor an invitation. It is intended that the Council shall close Friday next.

Many of the invited churches will be represented only by their pastors, and so the number of participants in the deliberations will be reduced below one hundred. The seating capacity of the Clinton avenue church, Brooklyn, is 1,400, and admission will only be given to holders of tickets, most of which have already been distributed among the clergymen and congregations of Dr. Storrs and Dr. Buddington.

The resolution of the Council inviting Plymouth Church to attend the Council and present its views, on motion of Mr. Beecher, the thanks of his church were voted the bearers of the message, and a committee appointed to make a fitting response, of which Mr. Beecher was one.

While the committee were deliberating on the reply, the clerk of Plymouth church read to the congregation, the charges of arraignment.

In a short time, the committee returned and stated that an address had been agreed on, which was read. A declaration of principles was also read, and the following resolutions adopted:

"We are constrained to decline it, lest by our acceptance we should seem to renounce our conscientious convictions, and to withdraw our solemn testimony against the violation of Christian liberty, courtesy, and equity, which have characterized the calling of this council and the steps which led to it, and lest we should establish a precedent full of danger to smaller churches, as encouraging irregular and unwarrantable proceedings on the part of strong churches, which the weaker might afterward, by the force of our examples, be compelled to condemn. We are not responsible for errors which have been committed in the treatment of this church, and in the calling of this council, and we are not willing to cover them with our consent."

The bearers of the message to Beecher's Church reported the performance of their duty, and were followed by the Committee of that Church, who read and submitted the official reply, amid breathless silence.

After thanking the Council for courtesies tendered them, the Committee of Plymouth Church retired.

In a short time the Council took a recess.

The protest of Plymouth Church is made for the following reasons:

"This is an ex parte Council, convened without any regular and sufficient steps to obtain a mutual Council called to consider our affairs for the sole instruction of two other Churches, and carefully fettered so as to make it impossible, by the terms of its call, for the Council. It is claimed that one or more churches acting on the pretext that they are not in controversy with a sister church, and desire instruction only for themselves, may call a Council to instruct them as to their relations with a church free from rules governing the call of ordinary ex parte councils. The claim appears to be subversive of the whole system of mutual councils. If this Council has been regularly called, and is competent to advise churches calling it, as to their duty towards us, then our pastor can call a Council without consulting to advise him what is his duty towards our church. We have inquired in vain for a precedent of this kind. The Council is summoned to advise precisely as we were previously summoned to take advice, under a distinct mental and moral coersion. Just as Plymouth Church was in one breath requested to explain the facts, and informed that it must be cut off unless the facts had been misreported, so this council is called upon to advise whether the action of Plymouth Church has been conformed to Congregational usage, and is at the same time informed that if such is indeed Congregational usage, the two churches cannot sustain such opposition. In so far as this Council is called to consider the points of conflict between Plymouth Church and neighboring churches, the whole frame of the council in its widespread constituency and national character, so appropriate and admirable if called only to deal with large and general questions. It is directly in opposition to the genius of Congregational policy, one great aim of which is to confine local troubles to their own locality, and settle them in the neighborhood by the aid of neighborhood churches, without spreading the tale of local dissensions over the whole land. The charges brought against this church are based on reported speeches of its pastor. Although it is well known that Plymouth Church, with the hearty concurrence of its pastor, has, from the beginning of its history, declared that no man, however beloved and revered, may usurp the rights of brotherhood, and has always insisted, and does now insist, that by its own actions and declarations, and by these only, it will be judged and maintained. This rule, with respect to all churches, we hold to be an essential part of the Congregational polity. We have never denied the right to offer to each other a voice in a Christian spirit, nor the duty of churches to receive such an offer in a spirit of brotherhood. We have asserted the right of every church, acting in a like spirit of fraternal love, while receiving the offer, to decline to receive advice, and to judge for itself when, according to the laws of Christ, an occasion has arisen for exercising this right. And having received an offer of advice which seemed to us to be tendered in a spirit not according to the mind of Christ, we did decisively exercise our right by declining to listen to advice conceived in such a spirit; nor can we assent to any doctrine of church fellowship which shall be destructive of the liberty of a local church, or which shall convert that which the Lord ordained as a safeguard and an instrument of sympathy into an irritating espionage and instrument of oppression. In asserting that this church is not responsible for the doctrine, order or discipline of other churches, we never for a moment intended to cut ourselves off from relationship to them. There is a certain vague and general sense in which all christians are responsible for one another, but this is not the sense in which the word is generally used. The responsibility of members of the same church for one another is the mildest form in which the word is commonly understood, and it was just that degree of responsibility between churches which we meant and still mean to deny. Members of a church can put each other on trial before the church. We deny the right of any church to put another church upon trial before any ecclesiastical body whatever.

A declaration of principles is aprended of which the following paragraph gives sufficient explanation:

"While we are ready at all times to receive suitable enquiry and give sister churches every reasonable explanation concerning our action in cases of interest, we hold that it is our right, and may be our duty to avoid the evils incident to a public explanation or public trial, and that such an exercise of our discretion furnishes no ground for interference from other churches, provided we neither retain within our fellowship nor dismiss by letter as in regular standing, members who bring dishonor upon the Christian name."

The expenses of the Council, which will fall upon the two churches calling it, will be from $3,000 to $4,000. It has been very frequent in Congregational Churches for delegates to defray their own travelling expenses, but the Church of Pilgrims and the Clinton avenue Church put no such burden upon those called to advise them. Ample provisions have been made for refunding the money paid out by delegates.

The Council met Saturday morning at nine o'clock, and immediately went into secret session. Soon afterwards a report was presented by the Committee appointed to prepare a basis for decision, but no disposition made of it.

Shortly before 12 o'clock Saturday night the doors of the church were thrown open to the people in waiting that they might hear the reading of the verdict of the Council by the Moderator, Rev. Leonard Bacon.

The verdict opens by recounting the circumstances under which the Council was called, and states that the complaining churches were fully authorized in calling a Council; at the same time the opinion is expressed that the complaining churches did not exhaust all the means of getting from Plymouth Church a compliance with their request for a mutual Council. It is also stated that the tone of some of the letters of the complaining churches was not such as the Council approved of.

With regard to the matter in which advice is sought, they express the opinion that under the usages of the Congregational church, Plymouth Church erred in dropping a member from its roll because he had abandoned the Church for some time, especially when charges were preferred against him. The letter of remonstrance and advice with which the correspondence commenced, the report states was not uncalled for.

The report concluded by censuring Plymouth Church for its action, but at the same time it advised the other churches to maintain the same fellowship with Plymouth Church as formerly, with the condition that if the Church erred again it should be blotted out from fellowship with other Congregational Churches.

The Moderator then stated that this was the advice of the Committee to the Church, and hoped it would throw light on their path to guide them in the future.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs, in behalf of both churches, expressed their sense of indebtedness to the Council for their utterances and freedom of expression in dealing with the matter, and especially for the extended discussion through which they had passed in their session. In reviewing the past, he saw but little to regret, and was glad they had brought into expression such principles as were now upborne before the land by such a body of intelligent men who composed this Council.

Thanks were then given to God for guiding the Council in its deliberations and to the pastors of the inviting churches for courtesies to the delegates, and after the doxology had been sung and the benediction pronounced, the Council adjourned *sine die*.

The Committee to prepare the formal result of the action of the council was as follows: Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven; Rev. T. M. Post, of St. Louis; Prof. Egbert C. Smythe, of Andover; Rev. Dr. A. H. Quinte, of New Bedford; Rev. Dr. W. H. Pollon, of Chicago; Hon. P. S. Hammond, of Chicago; Mr. M. J. Russell Branford, of Boston.

It is stated from reliable authority that the final vote, giving the result of the deliberation of the Council was as follows: 87 voted for the result as it stands, 8 voted against it, and 23 refused to vote at all.

In Plymouth Church, while its members regard much of the Council's vote as not sound, yet in general they consider it an entire vindication of the liberty of Plymouth Church, and they are greatly rejoiced over it.

DR. LIVINGSTON.

His Illness and Death—Arrival of his Remains at Suez.

The steamer Molua arrived off Suez at 11 o'clock Saturday night. Arthur Laing and Jacob Wainright were on board in charge of the remains of Dr. Livingstone.

The following account is given of Livingstone's fatal illness and death: He had been ill of chronic dysentery for several months. He was well supplied with stores and medicines, but he had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. At first he was able to ride on a donkey, but soon had to be carried. Arriving at Muilala, beyond Lake Bemba, in Bisa country, he said, "Build me a hut to die in." A hut was built by his followers. On the 1st of May he was confined to bed, and afterwards suffered greatly, groaning night and day. The third day he said he felt very cold, and requested that more grass be put over the hut. Ketumbo, Chief of Bisa, sent flour and beans, and behaved well towards the party. On the fourth day Dr. Livingstone was insensible, and died about midnight. Makaohooa, a servant, was present. Dr. Livingstone made the last entry in his diary April 27th. He spoke much and sadly of his home and family. When he was first seized by the fatal attack, he told his followers he intended to exchange everything for ivory to give them, then push on to Ujiji and Zanzibar, and try to reach England. The same day on which he died, his followers consulted what to do.

The Nassick boys determined to preserve his remains. They were afraid to inform the chief of the death of the Doctor. The Secretary had the body removed to another hut, and built a high fence around it to insure privacy. He then removed the internal organs, placed them in a tin box and buried it inside the fence under a large tree. Jacob Wainwright cut an inscription on the tree thus: "Doctor Livingstone. Died May 4, 1872," and superscribed it with the name of head man Susa. The body was preserved in salt, and dried in the sun 12 days.

Chief Kitumbo, on being informed of Livingstone's death, had the drums beat and guns fired as a token of respect, and allowed his followers to remove the body, which they placed in a coffin of bark, and commenced the journey to Unyamjembe, which consumed about six months, sending in advance a party with the information of all that had occurred, addressed to Livingstone's son. The advance party were met by Dr. Cameron, who sent back bales of cloth and powder. The body arrived at Unyamjembe 10 days after the advance party, and rested there two weeks.

Drs. Cameron, Murphy and Dillon also arrived together there. The latter is very ill. His sight is gone and mind affected. He afterwards committed suicide at Kasaraka, and was buried there.

At Unyanyembi Livingstone's remains were placed in another bark case, a smaller one, and done up to resemble a bale of goods, so as to deceive the natives, who objected to the passage of a corpse, and was thus carried to Zanzibar.

Dr. Livingstone's clothing, papers and instruments accompanied the body.

When sick in bed, Dr. Livingstone prayed much, and said, "I am going home."

Chumah remains at Zanzibar.

Mr. Webb, the American Consul at Zanzibar, received letters through Murphy from Dr. Livingstone for Mr. Stanley, and will deliver them personally.

The only geographical news is as follows: After Stanley's departure, the Doctor left Unyanyembi, rounded the south end of Fangunyika, traveled south of Lake Bemba, or Banguerole, crossed it from the south to the north, then proceeded along the east side, returning north through marshes to Muilala. All his papers, sealed and addressed to the Secretary of State, are in charge of Arthur Laing, a British merchant of Zanzibar.

Murphy and Cameron remains behind.

Confide in Your Children.

In American society there is an amazing separation of old people from the young. It comes, as we believe, of the lack of family intimacy between old and young. To most parents children are incapable creatures, to be taught, provided for, ruled, disciplined, mentally condescended to, from babyhood to that astonishing morning when they discover that the babies are young men and women in whose schemes of existence they have little vital part. The mother buys the daughter's handkerchiefs and pins, up to the time her *trousseau* is needed. The father decides all questions for his boy till the boy is ready to leave the home roof. Boy and girl go outside the household for their intimates and interests. They are not expected to bear their part in the entertainment of guests, or cast a vote in the household committee of ways and means. The deep social questions of the time, which are troubling the mother's heart, she does not discuss with her daughter. The issues of war and peace, of politics, hard times, private straits or public dangers, the father talkes over with his stupid neighbor, but not with his quick-witted, eager sons. Not making their children their companions and friends, parents are yet smitten with pain and a bitter sense of ingratitude when they find that their children, young men and women, do not care to make companions and friends of them. Perhaps, the parental reserve is a legacy of the stern puritan days, when the parental office and authority were so magnified that the statute books permitted those children to be put to death who "cursed their orderly parents," after the age of sixteen. But whatever its source, its effect is infinitely mischievous.

Don't tell a child you will do anything for it unless you intend to keep your promise. A strict observance of this rule may save you the agony of seeing your child become a liar. If you say, "I'll skin you alive!" go and skin it, though it bring tears to your eyes.

New Cure for Small-Pox.

In Holland, quinine has recently been administered with great effect in cases of small-pox. German physicians claim to have used it successfully for several years past against that fearful disease. It must be administered, however, at an early stage of the disease, and in very large doses, to counteract the effect of the small-pox poison. It must also be very pure, and the complaint is getting more and more general that very little of the quinine sold in the market is genuine.

The Mark[illegible]

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Cotton dull at 16⅞c for middling uplands. Flour is quiet and steady and unchanged; sales 10,000 bbls; receipts 9,000 bbls; [illegible]000 bu; sales 35,000 bu; Wheat firm; receipts 62,[illegible] Chicago; 156@157c bu at 151@154c for No 2 is quiet. Corn [illegible] for No 2 Milwaukee. Rye chance; receipts [illegible] is moderate and without [illegible]86@88c for [illegible]42,000 bu; sales 34,000 bu at Barley is dull [illegible]ew western mixed afloat. [illegible]ceipts 26,000 [illegible] and heavy. Oats quiet; re[illegible]mixed wes[illegible]bu; sales 20,000 bu at 59@61c for at $16 [illegible]ern; 62@64c for white. Pork steady. [illegible]$16 75 for new mess. Cut Meats for ste[illegible] Beef quiet. Lard firm at 9¼@9 13 16c Sugar [illegible]am, 9¼@10c for kettle. Whiskey 97c. 15[illegible] firm. Petroleum—7½c for crude and [illegible] for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, March 31.—Flour The market is dull at $4 00 for Fine, $4 50 for Superfine, $5 00 for Extra, and $7 00@8 00 for Double Extra and Fancy. Wheat—The market has ruled quiet, with but slight change in quotations for the week, with Amber 147⅜c spot, 147¾c seller April, and 154⅜c seller June. No. 2 Amber nominally 133½@135c White Michigan in but limited request, with Extra for sale at 165c, No. 1 White 155c, and No. 2 White 145c; White Wabash wheat sold to a limited extent at 164c for No. 2 and 144@145c for No. 3. No. 1 Red Wheat is held at 155c, without takers; No. 2 Red Wheat, 141c for Wabash; Dayton & Michigan and Canal Wheat last sold at that figure, but are now lower; No. 3 Red, 133½c, and Rejected Red 124c; Amber Illinois, 153c for No. 2. Corn—The market is dull and prices lower, with High mixed 66c for regular and new spot and seller April, 68c seller May, 67½c seller June, and 70c seller July. Low-mixed Corn 65½c, No Grade 65c, and Damaged Corn, 59c; White and Yellow Corn nominally 67c, without sales. Oats—There is but little inquiry for this grain, and offerings of No 1 at 55c and No 2 at 48½c failed to sell; Michigan dull at 50c; Rejected Oats last sold at 47½c. Seed—Clover is in but light request and prices are lower, with Medium at $5 50@5 65; Mammoth at $6 25; Timothy Seed, $3; Flax Seed, $2 00. Butter 35@37c for fresh roll. Eggs 12½@13c. Lard 9@10c for prime in kegs and barrels. Poultry—10@11c for chickens and 13@14c for turkeys dressed per pound. Potatoes, 115@130c, according to quality. Beans, 150@200c for large white to small navy per bu. Mess Pork—$16 for heavy city packed. Hams, 12½@13c for smoked and 10c for pickled per lb. Cheese, 10@12c. Beef, $11 for heavy; $10 for light and $9 for prime mess. Mill Feed—$21@22 for bran; $22@23 for shorts and $25 for middlings per ton. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Hides—untrimmed, 6½c; trimmed, 7c; calf skins, 15c; dry salted hides, 13c; flint, 17c; kips, 14@16c; calf, 14@20c; sheep pelts, 50@150c. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $15@16; Cull Boards, $12; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2 50@4 75 for sawed; shaved, $6 50; Lath, $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50@55; Culls, $20@25; ship timber, $900;